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TOWN MEETING DAY HOLDS BIG INTEREST IN MASSACHUSETTS

Seldom That so Many Questions of General Importance Have Been Raised for Decision by the Voters.

ANNEXATION TEST

License Is the Main Item in About Forty Localities Where Balloting Is Always Close on This Issue.

This is town meeting day in about 250 towns in Massachusetts, and it is seldom that so many questions of general importance have been raised for decision in many of the towns.

Annexation with Boston comes up for an expression of the voters in several localities, while in others the citizens will vote on proposals to secure their own water supply and the installation of improved fire fighting apparatus.

In some of the towns where the legislation is not considered interesting the candidates for office have spirited contests.

The license question will hold the center of interest in about 40 of the towns, where the vote is always close and a turn over is annually expected.

Hyde Park is having an unusually large and lively town meeting, mainly on the license issue.

Of the 2969 registered voters 1200 had voted by 10 a. m. against 700 at the corresponding hour last year. The town has been "dry" for 29 years but the friends of no-license are concerned as to the outcome today.

In Winthrop the Citizens League and the Town Government Association have united in endorsing candidates for the town offices.

CONTESTS IN STONEHAM. STONEHAM, Mass.—A record vote is looked for today because of contests for selectmen, the board of public works and town treasurer. There are four candidates for treasurer to succeed Fred E. Nickerson—James H. Green, W. Padilla Jrey, James A. Jones and Leander V. Dohahan.

WAKEFIELD EXPECTS RECORD. WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Over 2000 votes, which if cast will be a record, are looked for today, following one of the most exciting campaigns for town offices in recent years. Interest in the contests for the school committee and for assessor rivals that in the fight for selectmen.

J. W. KILLAM CHIEF FIGURE.

READING, Mass.—The chief figure in today's voting is former Representative James W. Killam, who is out for election to the board of selectmen after a three years' interval. The present board, George L. Pratt, Frederick D. Merrill and Oliver L. Akerly, is also opposed by Edwin L. Hutchinson.

A vote will be taken at the town meeting tonight to separate the election from the meeting and act upon the warrant next Monday.

In North Reading the ballot for today's election is Selectmen, Albert G. Barber, Irving F. Batchelder, Joseph D. Sowing, Solon O. Holt; assessor, Herbert L. Abbott, Albert G. Barber, clerk, Arthur F. Upton; treasurer, Joseph D. Sowing; collector of taxes, Joseph D. Sowing, W. P. LeFavore; school board, Herbert L. Abbott; road commissioner, Charles R. Forsythe, F. Howard Mosman; tree warden, George E. Eaton; library trustees, F. R. Batchelder, J. D. Sowing; auditor, A. C. Stickney; constables, Thomas Crowell, Irving C. Faxon.

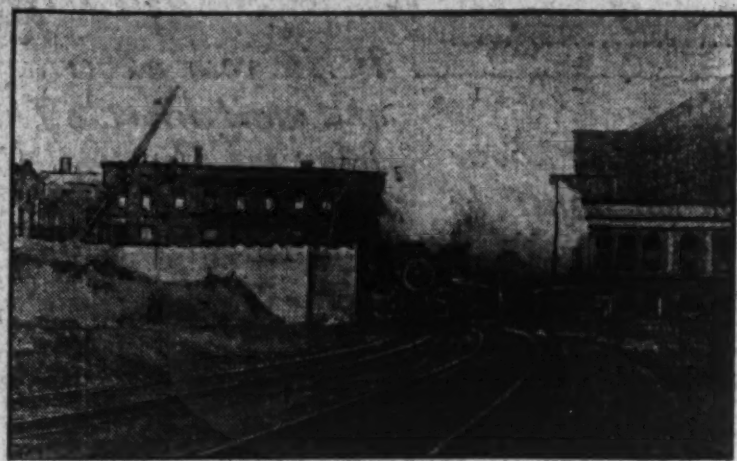
The leading articles of the warrant for the West Reading town meeting tonight are the purchase of a chemical fire engine for "West Village," appropriations for a new schoolhouse, a stone bridge on Chestnut street, street repairs and lighting extensions.

INTEREST AT LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, Mass.—It has been years

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ONE OF LYNN'S BUSY GRADE CROSSINGS



Progress of raising grade at Market street, which city now wants depressed.

B. & M. PREPARING PLANS TO DEPRESS TRACKS IN LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—Chief Engineer Snow of the Boston & Maine railroad has been instructed by President Mellen to prepare plans for depressing the tracks through the heart of the city.

It was the original plan of the civic committee to secure a tunnel the entire length of the road through Lynn, but it now has been decided to hold out for the depression of only about 1500 feet which will save much of the elevated work already completed and carry the trains beneath the principal thoroughfare. It will be necessary, however, to make additional property takings and considerably widen the new bridge and abutments at Commercial and Chatham streets.

In the event that depression is agreed upon and sanctioned by Legislature and railroad commissioners, Lynn, in all probability, will be obliged to bear a large portion of the increased expense of the proposed tunnel. It is also possible that civic interest may result in the city purchasing some of the centrally located property taken by the railroad and making it a part of the big civic center which Lynn people hope to have some day in Central square.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS BEFORE VOTERS OF BAY STATE TOWNS

A. B. Chapin, bank commissioner, appeared in the State House before the committee on banks and banking today in favor of the recommendations in his annual report for a thorough legislative investigation of the business of small loans and that companies engaged in the small loan business be placed under some general supervision.

Mr. Chapin said that his department had been making an investigation of the chartered loan companies under its supervision. He had employed an expert to go over the books of the companies and had found many abuses and objectionable features.

The expert's investigation showed, Mr. Chapin continued, that the average amount of the loan for the chartered loan companies is \$12.02, the average fee is \$2.14, the average interest 15 cents, the total cost to the borrower \$2.29. This means a total annual interest rate of 23.6 per cent.

In opposition, Attorney A. K. Cohen for F. A. Bissell, said that the whole matter was thoroughly investigated in 1908 when the present act was passed. The abuse cited by Bank Commissioner Chapin could not happen with the companies doing a general loan business, under supervision of the police. Rates of interest were fixed by the local police who could follow the matter up closely and have power to revoke licenses.

FRIENDS OF ARIZONA TO URGE ADMISSION AT EXTRA SESSION

WASHINGTON—When the question of approving the constitutions of New Mexico and Arizona comes up in the extra session of Congress, and it will be pressed early and persistently, senators said today that there would probably be a new alignment among the Democrats who voted almost solidly on Saturday for an approval of the Arizona constitution.

Friends of Arizona said that the new men coming into the next Congress as a rule will be favorable to statehood, and that both territories will be admitted, probably at the extra session.

It was pointed out by constitutional authorities here today that in case the Senate and House disagree as to the time of adjournment of the coming extra session President Taft has the power to terminate it.

If both houses passed the Canadian reciprocity bill, for instance, the Republican Senate might purposely disagree with the Democratic House in order to prevent tariff revision and give the President a chance to take advantage of his constitutional prerogative.

The Democrats, however, are aware of this pitfall and it is understood that they will hold up reciprocity as long as they remain in session.

With Democratic leaders of the next House in conference on a program today the impeachment of Secretary Ballinger is also likely to be one of the features of the extra session.

Representative Ollie James (Dem., Ky.), who was the ranking Democrat on the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee, is leading the movement for impeaching Mr. Ballinger. He has framed a resolution calling for a trial of the cabinet officer, and proposes to push it just as soon after the session opens as possible.

Mr. James declared in favor of a sweeping investigation of every executive department by the Democratic House committee.

The impeachment resolution, according to the plan, is to be introduced either by Mr. James or by Mr. Graham (Dem., Ill.), who referred to the judiciary committee. The House would have to act on it before proceedings could begin.

Then the Senate would sit as an impeachment court for trial of the case.

NAHANT EXPECTING SENATOR LODGE ON TOWN MEETING DAY

NAHANT, Mass.—The presence of Senator Lodge at the annual Nahant town meeting on Saturday, March 18, is practically assured. For years the senator has acted as moderator at these meetings.

This year, however, Mr. Lodge has the added incentive to attend in person to raise his voice in defense of the plans for a new town hall recently prepared by a committee of citizens named by him last year.

Opposition to these plans is looming up under the leadership of Daniel G. Finerty, who has had a competitive set of plans drawn up at his own expense for a fireproof town hall, public gymnasium and fire station on Nahant road. The senator favors a new site for the building but does not believe the extra expense of making the building fireproof is warranted.

Senator Lodge's name will appear on the official ticket as a candidate for public library trustee.

The town will also vote on the expenditure of \$12,000 for new water mains across Long beach and the license question. The annual appropriation asked for is \$80,000 larger than last year, but the town is free from debt, has \$100,000 in its treasury and an additional \$44,000 coming from the tax levy on the Sears estate recently adjudicated by the supreme court.

It is now considered doubtful if the previously planned reception to Senator Lodge will be held on his return next week, it being understood that his stay will be too brief to permit of the affair being held at this time.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD METHODS ARE MADE SUBJECT OF ATTACK

Representative Lomasney and Others Urge Bill to Give Council Confirmation of Mayor's Appointees.

A. L. SPRING FAVORS

Counsel for Boston Appears for Mr. Fitzgerald—Several Rejected Nominees Also at Hearing.

A repeal of statutory requirements that appointments by the mayor of Boston of heads of city departments must be submitted to the civil service commissioners for confirmation or rejection was urged by Representative Martin M. Lomasney and other political leaders of Boston at the hearing today by the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs on a number of bills relating to the city government of Boston.

Mayor Fitzgerald, who is in Florida, was represented by Arthur L. Spring, counsel of the city of Boston, who spoke in favor of the mayor's bill, which provides for the approval or rejection of such appointments by the city council.

Mr. Lomasney sought to show that the civil service commissioners are not qualified to perform their duties and that they are not always impartial in making their decisions. He cited as a concrete example the case of his brother, Senator Joseph P. Lomasney, who was rejected by the civil service commissioners, he said, without reason.

Mr. Lomasney further said that he was of the opinion that the commissioners had not only been unfair in not making public their reasons for rejecting his brother, but that they also had made themselves criminally liable by destroying certain letters which had been sent to them by the Good Government Association relative to offenses which Senator Lomasney was said to have committed.

Elmer L. Curtis of the civil service commission had been asked by Representative Lomasney for a particular letter sent by Robert J. Bottomley, executive secretary of the Good Government Association. Mr. Curtis claimed that the letter was merely a private communication, according to Representative Lomasney's testimony, which had not been placed before the commissioners when they were considering Senator Lomasney's qualifications.

Representative Lomasney said that later he obtained from a stenographer in the office of the civil service commission a copy of a letter sent by Mr. Curtis to Mr. Bottomley in which the former virtually admitted that the communication had been placed before the civil service commissioners while they were considering the appointment of Senator Lomasney.

Representative Lomasney said that he tried in other ways to get possession of the communication in question, but discovered that it had been returned to Mr. Bottomley, and as far as he could learn, had been destroyed. This communication, he said, charged Senator Lomasney with having committed a half dozen offenses, and even went so far as to state that Senator Lomasney was serving a term in the house of correction when he actually was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Representative Lomasney concluded his talk by asking the members of the committee if they believed that a civil service commission, composed of men who are as partial as he pictured them, should have the power to pass on the appointment of a mayor who is responsible to more than 500,000 people.

Hearings Scheduled

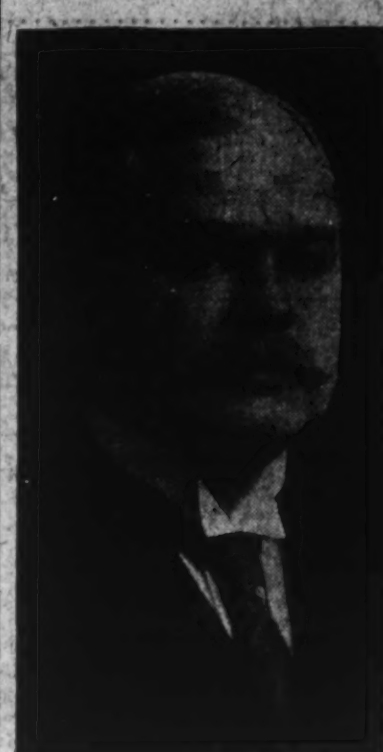
Among the legislative committee hearings scheduled for Tuesday are the following:

Committee on agriculture, room 453, 10:30 a. m.—(S. 11) on standard of milk; (H. 298, 299) on liability of producers of milk; (H. 361) on licensing milk dealers; (H. 548) for commission on suppression of gypsy and brown-tail moths.

Committee on federal relations, room 425, 10:30 a. m.—Part of Governor's

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

CITY ATTORNEY WHO URGES CHARTER CHANGES AND AN OFFICIAL CRITICIZED



ARTHUR L. SPRING.
Counsel for city of Boston.

HARVARD WIRELESS TELEPHONY TESTS BY CLUB SUCCESSFUL

Members of Harvard Wireless Club are winning success in their experiments with wireless telephony.

One of the purposes of the society is to test out new developments and inventions in wireless electrical communication.

Encouraged and aided by Prof. G. W. Pierce of the engineering school and president of the club, the student operators have obtained excellent results.

Conversations, songs and instrumental music on the graphophone have been flashed from the Harvard College station in Jefferson to the stations of the members where it was said to be reproduced with absolute clearness.

By using electric current of high frequency alternation in connection with wireless telephony, distances up to 40 miles have been negotiated successfully. About the same amount of electrical energy is consumed as that required for a 16-candlepower incandescent lamp, but the number of alternations or changes of direction of the current is in the neighborhood of 80,000 per second.

This system is said to be that at present employed by the wireless corps of the German army.

As for long distance telegraphy records, the members of the society feel that they have no reason to complain.

R. B. Wolverton, the manager of the club, has interpreted messages from Milwaukee, Chicago and Tampa, Fla. Occasionally he is able to hear messages from Key West.

Another member whose station is favorably situated on top of a hill in Arlington has received flashes from Colon.

On account of the recent agitation against the interference of the amateur stations with the receipt of long-distance messages by the commercial and government stations, all the sending instruments of the Harvard Club are tuned high enough above the larger stations to avoid any such trouble.

At present the society is interested in experiments being carried on by the Poulsen Wireless Company of San Francisco under the direction of Waldemar Poulsen of Copenhagen.

This experimenter has sent messages to Stockholm, Sweden, from his laboratory in San Francisco, and if his invention can be made commercially practical, it is considered that he has solved the problem of long distance sending on the earth's surface.

COURT EXONERATES POLICEMAN.

Chief Justice Bolster of the municipal court has filed a report of an inquest exonerating Patrick A. Hanley, a policeman, for the fatal shooting of Richard Galfrin, a fellow officer, on Feb. 7, by accident. The chief justice says that Hanley was not negligent.

FOUR DIRECT NOMINATION BILLS HEARD BY COMMITTEE

Representative Henry K. Wells of Haverhill was before the committee on election laws at the State House today in support of his bills providing for the direct nomination of all candidates for county office in the county of Essex; one of the bills takes effect on its passage, the other carries a referendum to the voters of the county. Representative Wells said that he prefers the passage of a general direct nomination bill for all state and county officers, but if such a bill is not passed he desires that his own bills be considered.

Representative Charles G. Morrill of Haverhill was heard in favor of his bill providing for the representation on the ballot law commission of each minority party casting as much as three per cent of the vote for Governor at any state election.

Former Mayor John E. Beck of Chelsea opposed a bill providing for the direct nomination of candidates for representatives in the twenty-seventh Suffolk district. He said he would not object to the passage of a general bill applying to all districts, but until such a bill is passed he believed that conditions in the twenty-seventh Suffolk should be permitted to remain as they are. This district is made up of the towns of Revere and Winthrop and ward 5 of Chelsea. No one was present to argue either for or against the Bristol county direct nomination bill.



(Photo by Chickering.)
ELMER L. CURTIS.
Member of civil service board.

PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBE SYSTEM HERE SEVEN MILES LONG

Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster of Boston, was the speaker before the Pilgrim Publicity Association at the luncheon at the American house this afternoon. He told of the work of the postoffice department throughout the country and particularly the work of the Boston office.

In speaking of the pneumatic tube system Mr. Mansfield said that Boston now has about seven miles connecting the North station with the central postoffice, to Back Bay, Roxbury and even as far as Upham's corner. He expressed himself in favor of a 30-inch tube such as was recently established in St. Louis, through which a whole mail sack can be sent.

In connection with the work of the postoffice department he said that more than 11,000,000,000 stamps were sold in the postoffices of the country last year. Since their institution a few years ago stamp books have become very popular, the annual sale now averaging 25,000,000, worth nearly \$8,000,000, Mr. Mansfield added.

He described the work of the dead letter office and declared that more than 14,000,000,000 pieces of mail went through there last year. From these \$80,000 in cash was returned to the senders and \$2,500,000 in checks and other valuable papers.

Mr. Mansfield described in a humorous manner the trials of a postmaster and received much applause from his audience.

PROPOSE FIVE MORE FIRE INSPECTORS IN STATE DEPARTMENT

The legislative committee on public service gave a hearing today at the State House on the petition of former Representative Gny A. Ham to provide for the appointment of five additional fire inspectors who shall be vested with authority to remove combustible materials from buildings and with authority to enter buildings at any time of the day or night.

Mr. Ham explained that this bill was presented following an investigation by the Chamber of Commerce relative to causes of fires.

This country leads the countries of Europe in the amount of property destroyed by fire, he said, due largely to failure to provide proper fire protection. In Massachusetts last year, a total of \$8,504,000 was paid out in fire losses, considerably more than the premiums collected, said the speaker. During the last three years, Mr. Ham declared, \$53,000,000 in fire insurance capital has been withdrawn, and many companies have withdrawn from business.

SEDERQUIST-BARRY TRIAL COMMENCES

Arthur B. Sederquist, Harry F. Curtis and John E. Barry, all of Boston, and D. Sustate Higbee of New York, members of the bankrupt stock brokerage firm of Sederquist, Barry & Co., were placed on trial in the superior criminal court today on charges of larceny. The indictment contains 102 counts, and alleges larceny from 45 customers. The smallest amount named is \$60 and the largest \$7000, the latter sum representing investments made by Amelia F. Brownrig of Nashua, N. H. In four of the counts the alleged larcenies charged aggregate \$10,000.

FEDERAL RAILROAD BUREAU PROPOSED BY L. D. BRANDEIS

In Plea Before Railroad Securities Commission, Boston Man Urges New Government Department.

ECONOMIES IN VIEW

Encouragement of Improvements in Service, Efficiency and Facilities the Purpose of His Plan.

NEW YORK—In order to make the railway systems of the country pay full value to investors, Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, in an argument before the federal railroad securities commission today, advocated a new government department.

He would establish a bureau of railroad costs and an experimental station in railroad economies.

The work of this bureau would be published, as are agricultural reports at present, for the benefit of the railroad management. This would not only promote economy, in his opinion, but would bring to the front labor and protective inventions which cannot now be exploited because the inventors cannot dispose of their inventions.

"The decision of the interstate commerce commission," said Mr. Brandeis, "having established that there shall be no general advance in railroad freights, the attention of the public should now be directed toward encouraging improvement in service and operating conditions and to development of transportation facilities."

"Railroading being a private business the corporations must, in order to secure capital as well as ability and zeal in management, offer the ordinary incentives of private business—namely, liberal money rewards."

"The establishment of any rule fixing a maximum return on capital invested in railroads would tend to prevent efficiency by placing a limit on efficiency."

"Efficiency is returned in large net earnings. The public interest, as well as justice, demands therefore the due appreciation of greater efficiency in management, and some method must be found of determining the degree of efficiency attained and of providing adequate reward."

"Private capital embarked in a quasi-public business ought to receive compensation on a sliding scale, so that the greater the service to the public the greater the profit to those furnishing that service. To do this the government should aid, and inasmuch as the railroads are the greatest single industry in the United States next to agriculture the bureau suggested should be established."

Mr. Brandeis pointed out that with the government experimenting in the matter of reducing cost and increasing efficiency the railroads would be saved enormous experimental expenditures and only such innovations as had been tested and proved available would be installed.

VIRGINIA WINNER IN BIG DEBT CASE

WASHINGTON—The supreme court decided today that West Virginia must pay Virginia \$7,182,507 in the long standing state debt case. The question of interest, if any is to be paid, was left open by the court.

After this decision the court began the hearing of arguments, indicating that it would not render any decrees today in the big trust cases.

BROKER LOSES SECURITIES.

NEW YORK—Through the sending out of a "ticker" alarm for missing securities this afternoon it became known that George Bancroft, head of the brokerage firm of George Bancroft & Co., with headquarters at 16 Beaver street, had lost documents valued at about \$100,000. Many of the securities taken were negotiable.

Mr. Bancroft went to the New York Produce Safe Deposit vaults on Thursday and withdrew securities needed for trades which he put into a large envelope. Making his way toward the stairs he ran into a man and was knocked down, the big envelope flying out of his hands. The stranger picked it up and helped the broker to his feet. He brushed the clothing off and handed Mr. Bancroft the envelope which so far as could be seen was intact.

Mr. Bancroft deposited the envelope in the vault without examining it. Later he opened it and discovered that it contained blank paper.

AUTOS TAKE PLACE OF CARS OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—No attempt

was made today by the Oklahoma City Street Railway Company to operate its cars, the tie-up having continued since 10 o'clock on Sunday when every conductor and motorman went on strike. About 300 men are demanding recognition of the union. Automobile lines have been established throughout the city.

IT IS WELL to remember when reading THE MONITOR that others would doubtless become friends of clean journalism if they, too, could see a copy.

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

CUT OUT THIS LINE

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

TOWN MEETING DAY IN THE BAY STATE

(Continued from Page One.)

since such interest has been taken in the annual town election as there is today. There are contests for the office of town clerk, selectmen, water and sewer commissioners and constable. Walter B. Wilkins has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the clerkship, thus narrowing the fight for this office to Charles G. Kauffmann and Charles W. Swan.

CROSSING ISSUE AT BELMONT. BELMONT, Mass.—Abolition of grade crossings in the Waverley section of this town is the platform upon which F. Alexander Chandler is basing his campaign for election to the board of selectmen in the annual town meeting being held today. The candidates for reelection are: George O. Field, David S. McCabe and Francis H. Kendall.

ARLINGTON HAS ONE CONTEST. ARLINGTON, Mass.—The interest at the annual town meeting today is centered about the office of assessor. The candidates are James M. Mead and Samuel E. Kimball.

WOMEN ACTIVE IN WATERTOWN. WATERTOWN, Mass.—The largest registration of women voters in the history of the town is on the voting lists for the annual town election being held today. Two members of board of selectmen are candidates for reelection: P. Sarsfield Cunniff and G. Fred Robinson. Walter C. Smith retires after three years' service. There are contests for two places on the board of assessors and for the offices of tax collector and town treasurer.

CANDIDATES IN REVERE. REVERE, Mass.—Candidates on the Republican, Democratic, Citizens, Socialist and Independent tickets, to be voted at the town meeting today, include: Selectmen-at-large, Ernest Acker, James A. B. Beatty, James H. Gallagher; selectman from precinct 1, Edison W. Brown, Warren L. Green, Bruno Hartung; precinct 2, Andrew A. Cassassa, Frank H. Crosby, William Daly, Isiah Moore; precinct 3, Richard D. Barry, Philip J. Myer, Frank Shaffer; precinct 4, Eos T. Cunningham, Cornelius F. Greene, Robert W. Harding; town clerk, Albert J. Brown; town treasurer, Carl A. Olsen; G. Arthur Tapley; tax collector, Minot

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
CASTLE SQUARE—The End of the Road.
COLONIAL—"Girl of My Dreams."
HOLLIS—"The House of the Dead."
F. K. KITH—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"The Lottery Man."
PARK—"The Commuters."
SHUBERT—"The Fourth Estate."
TREMONT—"Green Stockings."

BOSTON CONCERTS.
MONDAY—Chickering hall, 8:15 p. m., last Longy Club concert.
THURSDAY—Symphony hall, 8:15 p. m., Miss Tietzsch's concert.
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., eighteenth Symphony rehearsal.
SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., eighteenth Symphony concert.
SUNDAY—8 p. m., pension fund concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, Florence Constantino, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY, 8 p. m., "Lakme."
WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m., "The Sacrifice."
THURSDAY, 8 p. m., Russian dancers.
FRIDAY, 8 p. m., "Marion Leveque."
SATURDAY, 8 p. m., "Carmen," 8 p. m., "Traviata."

NEW YORK.
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—"The Concert."
BIOIC—"The Eve."
CASINO—"The Balkan Princess."
COHANS—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—"I'll Be Hanged if I Do."
DALES—"Nobody's Daughter."
EMPIRE—"Alice Smith, the Fire."
GAIETY—"Excess Me."
HAMBURG—"The Eve."
HERALD SQUARE—"Over the Women."
HIPPODROME—Vaudeville.
Hudson—"The Eve."
KITH & PROCTOR—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—Miss Maude Adams.
LIBERTY—"The Eve."
LYCEUM—"The Seven Sisters."
LYRIC—"The Deep Purple."
MAJESTIC—"The Commuters."
METROPOLITAN—"Grand Opera."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame Sherry."
NEW—"The Great Name."
PLAZA—"The Eve."
REPUBLIC—"Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm."
WALLACK—"Tommy and the Girl."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
BLACKSTONE—David Warfield.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Sweet Sixteen.
COLONIAL—"Katie Did."
CORT—"The Great Name."
GARRICK—"The Eve."
GRAND—"The Eve."
LYON—"The Eve."
MAJESTIC—"The Eve."
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
POWER—"The Eve."
STUDEBAKER—"The Eve."

D. Penno, E. Frank Locke, Fred Mitchell, Joseph Pinkofsky.

VOTING AT TURNERS FALLS. TURNERS FALLS, Mass.—While there is precinct voting today for town officers, the business meeting comes a week later. The warrant contains 20 articles.

INCREASE ASKED AT AMHERST. AMHERST, Mass.—The appropriations for the year that will be voted upon today show an increase of nearly \$9000.

WESTFIELD EVENING SESSION. WESTFIELD, Mass.—It is understood that an effort is to be made at the town meeting a week from today to have the adjourned meeting in the evening the last of the month. The warrant for the meeting of next Monday contains 34 articles.

DEDHAM TO STAY NO-LICENSE. DEDHAM, Mass.—Fifteen hundred votes are expected at the two hundred and seventy-fifth annual town meeting today. As early as 10 o'clock 766 had been cast. The town will remain no-license. The outlook is favorable for the selection of the present selectmen, Lester A. Newcomb and Richard A. Mandeville, with the third man to be either Edward H. Bowler, E. G. Darling, moderator, or former Selectman John E. Fisher.

FINANCE PLAN AT ANDOVER. ANDOVER, Mass.—At the town meeting this afternoon the finance commission feature now used by Boston may be adopted. The new by-law provides that a finance board of six members be appointed by the moderator, one from the selectmen, one from the school committee, and three from the board of public works, and three citizens.

There are contests for highway surveyor and for a place on the board of health. There are three candidates for the former position, the present incumbent, Milo H. Gould, and Stephen A. Lovejoy and Joseph Chambers. The candidates for the latter are the present incumbent, J. J. Daly, and Bancroft T. Haynes.

HEAVY POLL IN WESTWOOD. WESTWOOD, Mass.—The only contest is for selectmen. Hervey Weatherbee and Henry Mylod are due to be reelected. Joseph L. Fisher, Herbert W. Bonney and Alfred C. Eastman, a Socialist, are the other candidates. It is expected the town will show an increase for no-license because of the heavy poll.

GREENFIELD BOOKS DISAGREE. GREENFIELD, Mass.—The town warrant calls for a discussion of 45 articles today. In the town books there appears to be a disagreement of some \$13,000 between the figures of the town accountant and professional auditors. An expert will be summoned to straighten out the matter.

MANY VOTING AT NEEDHAM. NEEDHAM, Mass.—The heaviest vote in the history of the town is expected. The principal fight is on school committee, the opponents of W. G. Moseley, chairman, attempting to elect Harry L. Thompson. To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. W. E. Harris there are two candidates, Mrs. Susan W. Fiske and Miss Elizabeth Willigood. For selectmen the election of William A. Probert and Harry T. Childs is conceded and the contest for third place is between John F. Gifford and Austin Potter.

PHILIPPINE POSTS FOR U. S. TEACHERS

Civil service examinations for teaching positions in the Philippines will be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in the principal cities of the United States. The commission is reported to be endeavoring to secure young men of superior qualifications and is offering a salary of \$900 to \$1200, with advancement to \$2000. Transportation to Manila will be given to those appointed. These are the last examinations this year and those chosen will sail within the next few months to be ready for the next school year.

LEXINGTON NO-LICENSE RALLY. LEXINGTON, Mass.—A union no-license rally was held in the town hall on Sunday evening by the pastors of the town. An address was delivered by Elmer L. Curtis of Hingham, Mass., a member of the civil service commission.

SMALL FIRE IN WEST END. West End, Mass., 89 Brighton street, West End, was partly burned Sunday night, with a loss of \$250.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD METHODS ARE MADE SUBJECT OF ATTACK

(Continued from Page One.)

message relating to a federal income tax; (H. 370) on United States income tax; (H. 500) to amend United States constitution on taxing income. Joint committee on judiciary, room 227, 10:30 a. m.—(H. 1242) that confinement before trial be part of the sentence; (S. 308) for penalty for tampering with elevators. Committee on legal affairs, room 249, 10 a. m.—(H. 206) for more speedy settlements of estates; (H. 1086) for uniform laws as to wills made outside the state.

Committee on mercantile affairs, room 431, 10:30 a. m.—(H. 692) for putting telephone wires underground; (H. 694) that all high-power wires go underground in Boston.

Committee on railroads, room 446, 10:30 a. m.—(H. 509) on relieving state and cities and towns of abolition of grade crossings; report of annual report of attorney general on grade crossings; (S. 242) on abolition of grade crossings. Committee on street railway, room 429, 10:30 a. m.—For proper ventilation of street railway, subway and elevated cars under rules by the district police; (H. 1163) for revocation of franchises in certain cases.

Committee on taxation, room 439, 11 a. m.—(H. 1137, S. 262) as to a tax on incomes; (H. 1171) for uniform tax rate on personal property.

REPORT FAVORS NEW BUILDINGS IN EAST BOSTON

Mayor Fitzgerald's bill to authorize the city of Boston to construct a new court house and police station in East Boston was reported favorably by the legislative committee on cities in the Senate this afternoon.

Leave to withdraw was reported by the same committee on the mayor's bill to authorize the city to assess betterments for the construction of the Washington street boulevard in West Roxbury, from Lagrange street to the Dedham line.

These committee reports were filed in the House this afternoon.

Judiciary, leave to withdraw on a bill providing that the determination of due care and negligence shall be left to the jury.

Judiciary, leave to withdraw on a bill permitting appeals from decisions of licensing boards, to be made to the superior court.

Judiciary, leave to withdraw on a bill providing a penalty of imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine of not more than \$100, or both, for falsely assuming or pretending to be an employee of a public service corporation. Representatives Putnam and Meany dissent.

Legal affairs, leave to withdraw on bill to regulate the rate of interest of loans of less than \$1000.

Metropolitan affairs, leave to withdraw on bill permitting hunting on certain land under the control of the metropolitan water and sewerage board.

Toward a bill to create a reserve police force in the town of Peabody.

EXHIBIT OF BOYS SEEKING POSITION

At the High School of Commerce today there were two exhibitions of how boys should seek employment by members of the class in salesmanship.

Seimel F. Hubbard, former school committee member, and president of the North End Union, and Albert L. Pope, former treasurer of the Pope Manufacturing Company, acted as employers.

An impromptu office was set up in the school hall.

FEDERAL COURT UPHOLDS NEVADA BOARD'S RATES

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Directly contrary to the findings of Judge Otis in the Minnesota rate cases is the decision of the federal circuit court of Nevada, just handed down. In the Nevada case rates prescribed by the commission are deemed fair and just, since they were made after a full investigation.

The court holds that a rate fixed by a state railroad commission for interstate traffic, if just and reasonable in and of itself, cannot be held unlawful and discriminatory because it may conflict with some rate fixed by the railroad company.

The case was that of G. D. Woodside, a stockholder of the Tonopah Goldfield road, who brought suit against the company and the commission to enjoin certain rates on lumber and other forest products.

NEW HAVEN TRAIN RECORDS ARE HIGH

Train movements in and out of the South station on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, it was said today, are giving the officials considerable satisfaction. Records show that 98 per cent of the train movements on Thursday and 97 per cent on Friday last were on time. All of the suburban trains were on time, and the perfect score was brought down by New York expresses delayed on outside schedules.

The New Haven system handles, according to Vice-President Byrnes, the equivalent of the entire population of the United States in one year. Of that number the South station handles an average of 87,000 each day. There are 512 trains on the New Haven daily in and out of the South station, beginning with the newspaper train at 4:30 a. m. and concluding with the midnight express to New York, of which the second section leaves at 1 a. m.

WALTHAM DIVIDED ON CROSSING PLANS

WALTHAM, Mass.—A post card canvas of the city has been proposed as a solution of the situation which has arisen because of the difference of opinion among citizens as to which of three plans should be adopted in abolishing grade crossings on the Boston & Maine railroad here.

While the city and the railroad have already agreed to acceptance of a track elevation plan drawn by City Engineer Brewer, corporations and individuals owning property along the track line are opposing the scheme on the ground that it would result in a heavy financial loss to them. Depression plans are growing in favor.

GOV. DIX URGES END OF DEADLOCK

ALBANY, N. Y.—Although the deadlock in the Legislature continued today, last week's pairs holding over, there was a general feeling among legislators; following Governor Dix's public stand against William F. Sheehan, the caucus choice for United States senator, that a break from the Buffalo man would come soon.

The Governor issued another statement today in which he said the "speedy election of a senator is the paramount and vital issue confronting the party."

It is believed that C. F. Murphy, head of Tammany Hall, will drop Sheehan within the next fortnight.

NEW HAVEN ALONE ON RATE ACTION

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven road will not be represented at tomorrow's conference of eastern railroad presidents and counsel on the interstate commerce commission's freight rate decision, according to announcement at the general office today.

In railroad circles it was said that President Mellen preferred to act independently of other roads, if indeed he acted in the premises at all.

RENEW BLOCKADE ABOUT CHIHUAHUA

EL PASO, Tex.—Encouraged by reports from Chihuahua that food prices are rising as the result of the insurgents' blockade, revolutionary leaders in that vicinity today renewed efforts to make the blockade more complete.

NEW PROBLEMS AND OLD RULES

The Military Side of Old Colonial Days, by John Hunter Sedgwick.

To call attention to training day in old New England as a thing of extraordinary interest of which the reader had never heard, would be a place of presumption and would be to presuppose a good deal of ignorance on the part of the native New Englander. But we would point out once more to the reader what we have touched upon before, namely, that the life of the early settlers of New England, whether Puritan, Pilgrim or New Haven planter, was that of a farmer and trader living under a more or less systematized theocracy, with, nevertheless, the constant and inescapable necessity of military service of one sort or another, that necessity continuing long after the towns and the portions of their townships immediately surrounding them had become accustomed to a civil economy that soon crystallized into the model of New England civilization that subsists to this day. That model they undoubtedly brought with them from old England, but before it could be adapted to the conditions of northeastern America, certain features of it must first be established by a watchfulness and strenuousness that were those of the frontiersmen. The great difference between the then New England frontiersmen in great part and the later frontiersmen of the West and Southwest, was that like many of the settlers in New Zealand the former were first—on accustomed to a high state of civilization and then of necessity were soldiers and hunters, while the latter were born several generations removed from the traditions of the older country.

John Davenport, then pastor of St. Stephens, in Coleman street, in London, preached on a June day in 1629 a sermon to the men "that exercise Arms in the Artillery Garden" that is to say, the Honourable Artillery Company of London, the parent of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston. It is a long, substantial sermon such as was preached in those days, and very thorough and painstaking. In the first part of it, he approves of the law or edict of David enjoining his people to use the bow, for this exercise conduces much to the common peace and safety; and what thus conduces must be practised by all. But Davenport is cautious in his praise of the use of the bow specifically, for, says he, "about the usefulness of this weapon, above those Muskets and Calivers, how in use, it becomes not me to dispute, others have handled this argument largely, to whose discourse I refer you." In fine, the whole sermon is devoted to arguments why a good subject or citizen should serve the state in this particular way.

His fellow divines in Davenport's day took the same view, a view that fell in with the necessities of a small and weak frontier community in New England and that was strengthened by the practice of the civil authorities. For example, we read that Boston at the May training in 1639 mustered 1000 men and 1200 in the autumn. Training prizes were offered for marksmanship in Connecticut and Massachusetts alike, and at these days strict discipline was observed, at least in Maine, where in 1690 Miss A. M. Morse tells us that one recruit had to ride the wooden horse for "military" of "oaths among other things."

Constant vigilance was necessary in the early days; thus the records of New London, Conn., show that on July 8, 1632, a penalty of £10 was fixed for raising a false alarm of Indians, and settlers that did not come "to these particular squadron" when warned, were to be fined £5. On March 22, 1651-2, there is an entry that the town have agreed to pay Peter Blatchford £3 a year, for beating the drum at "all sabbath days, training days and town public meetings." And the cupola or spire of the New London meeting-house was a watch tower as well. Miss F. M. Calkins, in the work from which we give these notes, points out that in May, 1690, was noticed an item of 15 shillings to Richard Hartley for making a "seat for the guard in the meeting-house."

In 1656 the records of the "Colony or jurisdiction of New Haven" show an order that sixteen horses shall be kept "in five towns upon the maine in this jurisdiction," with suitable accoutrements, the expense of these to be borne in the proportion of six from New Haven, four from Milford, two from Stamford and four each from Guilford and Branford. This same order provides for the maintaining of wolf-dogs. In 1659 it was ordered that the horse companies should train four times a year when the foot companies did likewise.

At Ipswich in Massachusetts, it was ordered in 1634 that the Assistant so-

licit subscriptions for a "movable fort, to be in Boston." In 1642, owing to danger from Indians, each town in the Bay settlement was to provide a retreat for women and children. In 1645 it is ordered at Ipswich that "youth from ten to sixteen years are to be exercised with small guns, half-pikes, bows and arrows," and in 1648, it is ordered that in every company some officer "exercise such children, as by their parents' or masters' allowance shall resort to the training." In 1634 it is ordered that Ipswich is to have its share of muskets, bandoleers and rests, and to have the use of two small pieces of ordnance, and in 1645 each company of foot was to be two thirds musketeers and one third pikemen.

PUSHING CAPE COD CANAL WORK

SANDWICH, Mass.—Plans are completed for beginning a most active campaign along the Cape Cod canal by April 1, when it is expected the bridges on the western end of the waterway will be ready for the dredgers to begin work and on this end several dredges will be added to the four now at work. The contractors are confident that there will be a channel cut through the narrow valley between Cape Cod and Buzzards bay that will almost unite the two bays before the close of the year.

Finishing the great seawall will begin in a few days and additional land diggers and steam shovels will be employed on the high places along the line between Sagamore and Bourne.

If it's at Morse's, it's correct. If it's correct, it's at Morse's.

Six Guaranteed Months

Six Months' Wear

WITHOUT A HOLE THAT'S THE DEAL WITH EVERY PAIR OF Guaranteed Sox WE REPLACE THEM WITH NEW ONES WITHOUT EXPENSE IF THEY FAIL TO MAKE GOOD. SIX PAIRS AT \$2.00. THEY ARE GENTLE, FULL SEAMLESS, OF HARD TWISTED, HIGHLY MERCERIZED SELECTED YARNS—AND BEST OF ALL—GUARANTEED BY

Leonard Morse & Co.

Highest Paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc., or we will take them in exchange for new goods. Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing. GEORGE E. HOMER, 45 WINTER ST., BOSTON.

PLANS ARE READY FOR STRUCTURES AT FT. ANDREWS

Capt. Alexander M. Miller, army constructing quartermaster, has plans ready for several new buildings at Ft. Andrews. The war department will give bidders until March 15 to submit estimates.

The buildings comprise one set of commissioned officers' quarters, two sets for non-commissioned officers, one for field officers, a fire station and a storehouse with shop addition.

Capt. Frank Long, commanding officer of Ft. Revere, has gone to Ft. Caswell, North Carolina. First Lieutenant George Norton is temporarily in command of Ft. Revere, which within a fortnight will become a subpost to Ft. Warren.

Army orders just issued also direct the coast artillery command at Ft. Preble, Maine, to move March 15 to Ft. Williams, Maine, and Ft. Preble will become a subpost to Ft. Williams.

GERMANTOWN NOT FOR ANNEXATION

GERMANTOWN, Mass.—At the monthly meeting of citizens on Sunday they expressed their desire that this town be not annexed to Hyde Park and wished their representatives so instructed.

The meeting also favored appealing to the Elevated Railroad to keep boys under 16 years of age off the smoking cars.

REPORT BOAT IN ICE

CURLING, N. B.—A report was received here today that a vessel resembling the missing Gloucester schooner Ella M. Goodwin has been sighted fast in an ice blockade off the Newfoundland coast. An investigation of the report is being made.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director. Regular Prices \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00.
Tonight at 8, LAKE, Mmes. Lipkowitz, Roberts, B. Fisher, Swartz, Leveroni; MM. Clement, Baklanoff, Fornari, Stroescu, Cond. Andre-Caplet.
Wednesday, Mar. 8, at 8, THE SACRIFICE, Mmes. Nielsen, Classen, B. Fisher, G. Fisher, Roberts; MM. Constantino, Blanchard, Gantvoort, White, Huddy, Letol, Stroescu, Cond. Goodrich.

THURSDAY EVE, MARCH 8, ANNA PAVLOWA

AND MIKAIL MORDKIN

IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAM.
Friday, Mar. 10, MAISON LESCAUT, Mmes. Melis, Swartz; MM. Constantino, Fornari, Tavecchia, Gills, Huddy, Giaccone, Stroescu, Pulchil, Gantvoort, Cond. Conti.

Sat. Mat., Mar. 11, at 2, CARMEN, Mmes. Sylvia (only actress), Swartz, Derynne, B. Fisher, Roberts; MM. Clement, Mardones, Devaux, Giaccone, Gantvoort, Letol, Cond. Andre-Caplet.
Sat. Eve., Mar. 11, at 8, at regular prices, from 50c to \$5.00, LA TRAVIATA, Mmes. Lipkowitz, G. Fisher, B. Fisher; MM. Constantino, Poline, Giaccone, Pulchil, Huddy, Letol, Cond. Morsanz.

Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont Street (Eastern Talking Machine Co.).
MAISON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

Baklanoff

Sings Exclusively for the COLUMBIA

Hear his new records at Columbia Phonograph Company, 174 Tremont St., Boston, Distributors, Or at any Columbia Dealers.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

STUDY MUSIC IN PARIS
American pupils should take advantage of the presence in Paris of MR. A. J. GOODRICH.

Address, 4 Square St. Ferdinand, Rue St. Ferdinand, Paris, to study harmony and composition. Singing and piano playing are indefinite accomplishments without the study of the Theory of Music on which they are based. An American expects to make American careers they should study theory in English.

Lillian French Read, Soprano
Engagements and pupils accepted. 507 W. 22nd St., Chicago; phone Normal 1872.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

GEORGE HAMLIN
Distinguished American Concert Pianist. Address, 833 Woodward Ave., Chicago.
Will coach singers when concert engagements permit.

SCHOOLS

MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.
For boys Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Location overlooking Long Island Sound unsurpassed. For booklet address LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Westchester.

HOTEL OSTEND
Whole Block Boardwalk Front. Atlantic City, N. J.
Cap. 500. Special inviting moderate rates. Hot and cold sea water baths, booklet and calendar. Select location. D. F. HARTER.

Leading Events in Athletic World

WOMEN COMPETE FOR THE NATIONAL INDOOR LAWN TENNIS TITLES

Singles Begin Today and Doubles Tomorrow on the Courts of Seventh Regiment Armory, New York.

CHAMPION ENTERED

PREVIOUS CHAMPIONS.
(Singles.)
1907—Miss E. H. Moore.
1908—Miss Marie Wagner.
1909—Miss Marie Wagner.
1910—Mrs. F. Schmidt.
(Doubles.)
1908—Miss Moore-Miss Pouch.
1909—Miss Moore-Miss Marcus.
1910—Miss Wagner-Miss Kutzoff.

NEW YORK.—The fifth annual indoor national lawn tennis championship tournament for women started today on the courts of the seventh regiment armory and with 25 of the best players in this section of the country competing, some excellent tennis is assured. The singles start today while the doubles will be begun tomorrow.

Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, the holder of the title, and Miss Marie Wagner, a former champion, find places on the list in the singles. Mrs. Schmitz, who learned her lawn tennis in England, holds a place in the upper half. In her first match she plays Miss Gertrude de la Torre of the West Side Club.

Others in this half include: Miss Alice M. Fish of the Montclair Athletic Club, Miss Ina Alice Kissel, Miss Buda Stevens, a young but brilliant player; Miss Edith M. Handy of the Staten Island Ladies Club, Miss Margaret Grove, the Southern girl and champion, whose dashing game carried her to the semi-finals last year, and Miss Clara Kutzoff, a West Side Club expert.

Miss Elizabeth C. Bence, a Hudson river champion; Miss Marie Wagner, Miss Fannie Fish of Montclair, Miss Margaret Fleming of the Plainfield Country Club, Miss Erna Marcus, a New Jersey title holder, and Miss Frances Henry, a former Bryn Mawr player, are the leaders in the lower section.

All of the matches will be best two in three-sets and advantage sets, including the finals. Walter Merrill Hall will act as referee, and the following committee of the regiment will be in charge: W. B. Cragin, Jr., chairman; H. L. Naiswald, Calhoun Cragin, King Smith, D. C. Despard, H. L. Follett and M. S. Clark. The women's committee includes Miss Marie Wagner, Mrs. Frederick Schmitz and Miss Edith Adele Bragg.

The speed necessary on the broad courts has always produced exciting play. This feature seems likely to be surpassed during the coming championship. The matches compel a test of skill and endurance, especially as the tournament is conducted under the "play through" system for the champion.

SIXTEEN GAMES FOR EXETER NINE

EXETER, N. H.—Manager Harry P. Faulkner has announced the following baseball schedule for Phillips Exeter, all of the 16 games, except that with the Harvard freshmen, to be played here:

April 15, Springfield Training school; 16, Bates; 22, Boston College; 26, New Hampshire College; 29, Yale freshmen.
May 3, Cushing Academy; 5, Princeton freshmen; 10, Harvard second; 13, Lowell Textile school; 17, Harvard freshmen at Cambridge; 20, Pennsylvania freshmen; 24, University of Vermont; 27, open; 31, Dartmouth freshmen.
June 3, Middlebury College; 10, Andover.

TWO CANADIAN TEAMS COMING

Two more Canadian hockey teams will be seen here this week. Wednesday night the Chatham team of Ontario will meet the Victorias, and on Saturday night the Westmount seven of Montreal will play the Boston Hockey Club.

NEW ORLEANS BESTS CHICAGO

NEW ORLEANS.—Better pitching, timely hits and a few passes aided the local team of the Southern league yesterday in taking the first spring practice game from the Chicago Nationals at Pelican park. Chance, Evers, Tinker and Jackson were in the lineup.

THE GREAT Auto Show
Mechanics Building
Horticultural Hall
NOW OPEN
10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
"Tomorrow"
MILITARY NIGHT
Wednesday
SOCIETY DAY
Admission \$1.00

YALE CONSIDERS COLISEUM RATHER THAN A STADIUM

Committee in Charge Is Expected to Arrive at Definite Conclusions Before the Month Is Out.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—It is expected that the main features of the new stadium at Yale will be definitely decided on before next month. It is likely that the structure will always be called a stadium, although one of the important decisions which have been made by the stadium committee is that it shall be a coliseum, instead of a stadium. The Roman rather than Grecian models will be followed in the construction of the building. Models submitted by prominent architects have convinced individual members of the committee that the coliseum is both the most economical and practical style of architecture to employ, and that more people can be seated for less money in a coliseum than in a stadium.

Many features which have been submitted to the Yale committee are claimed and show improvement in general design over the Harvard Stadium. Plans which have been submitted to the Yale committee indicate that the new structure can be made to seat between 50,000 and 60,000. The question of a site has been considered in detail by the committee the past week, and it has been decided that two spots only will be considered in the final choice. The committee is keeping its selections a secret, but it is thought that one of the two sites left for final consideration is opposite the street from the present Yale field, and the other is in another part of the city, probably out Dixwell avenue, on the Northampton branch of the New Haven railroad.

The meeting of the stadium committee to adopt building plans, vote on the site, and frame a suitable bonding scheme for raising the half million dollars necessary to finance the building will be deferred until after Walter Camp, the Yale athletic adviser, returns from the South. He will be at Pinehurst for two weeks longer.

AUSTRALIANS WIN THE FOURTH TEST CRICKET MATCH

LONDON.—The fourth test match between South Africa and Australia played in Melbourne resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Australians. The South African captain on winning the toss put his opponents in to bat and thus perhaps gave away a valuable chance of run-getting. The scores were: Australia 328 and 578, South Africa 205 and 171; result, Australia won by 530 runs.

Thus the Australians win the "rubber" and there remains one more test match to play. For Australia the chief scores were: Clem Hill 100, W. Armstrong 132, V. Ransford 95 and 75, V. Trumper 87, W. Beardsley 82. For the South Africans, A. D. Nourse and G. A. Faulkner 92 and 80 respectively.

When the final test match has been played at Sydney, the South Africans play South Australia and one or two matches in Western Australia.

FIFTY BASEBALL MEN OUT AT M. A. C.

AMHERST.—Captain Williams of the Massachusetts Agricultural College baseball squad has about 50 men practicing daily for the team. The candidates for the battery have been practicing in the drill hall. Sampson, Huntington, Kern, Morse, Sherman, Davies, Wing, Higgins and Williams are competing for positions.

John Chesbro, the former New York American pitcher, has been engaged as coach. Manager Fagerstrom has announced the following schedule:

April 12, Brown at Providence; 14, Tufts at Amherst; 22, Williams at Williams; 23, Dartmouth at Hanover.
May 1, Norwich at Amherst; 3, Springfield Training school at Amherst; 11, Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Amherst; 19, Holy Cross at Worcester; 22, Trinity at Hartford; 25, Tufts at Medford; 27, Rhode Island State at Kingston; 30, Springfield Training school at Springfield.
June 3, Syracuse at Amherst; 17, Amherst at Pratt field.

CORNELL ELEVEN SCHEDULE NAMED

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell football schedule for 1911 has been announced by the athletic council. It contains a number of new games, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburg and Bucknell being among the new colleges to play at Percy field. The schedule follows:

Sept. 27, Allegheny at Ithaca; 30, Colgate at Ithaca.
Oct. 7, Oberlin at Ithaca; 14, Penn State at Ithaca; 21, Washington and Jefferson at Ithaca; 28, University of Pittsburg at Ithaca.
Nov. 4, Williams at Ithaca; 11, Michigan at Ithaca; 18, Chicago at Ithaca; 30, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

TWO NEW BOWLING MARKS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Two new high marks in the National Bowling Association's tournament were made at the Broadway Arsenal yesterday when L. Semones of Chicago bowled 947 in the individual series and dislodged E. R. Greenfield of Cleveland from the leadership which he had held four days with a score of 943. Hehr and Hall of the Flenors of Chicago rolled 446 in the first game of their three in the doubles. Hehr's score of 243 is the best individual score in the double event so far.

SCHOOL BASEBALL CANDIDATES BEGIN SPRING PRACTISE

Men Report at English High, Boston Latin and Dorchester High — Indoor Work for Two Weeks.

DORCHESTER BEST

Candidates for the baseball teams at the Dorchester high school, English high school and Boston Latin School have reported to their respective coaches and work for the coming season is now well under way. Battery practice in the gymnasiums will be the program for all three teams for the next two weeks, but as soon as the weather permits the coaches will start the nines on outdoor work.

There is a bright outlook for a title winning team at Dorchester high this year. There are six veterans, two of whom are pitchers. John D. O'Reilly, who has produced championship teams at the English high school in former years will coach the Dorchester men this season.

Only one regular, Capt. James Travers, pitcher, remains as a nucleus about which to build an English high nine this year. All the other members of last year's Inter-scholastic League championship team have graduated, and several of them are to play professional ball this season.

With Norton, who is a brother of last year's Dartmouth captain, Murphy, who played third base at the Highland Military Academy last year; Colombo, a substitute last year, and last year's freshman team to choose from however, Coach James Crowley should develop a fast team. He will have McNaught and Whitley, All-Inter-scholastic outfielders, to help him.

Coach Fred O'Brien has many promising athletes from which a formidable nine at Boston Latin should be chosen. Prendergast, Temple, Heger, Murray and Fish are all men who have played on the team before.

Joseph Norton, captain at the High School of Commerce, will issue a call for battery candidates this week. He will have practically all of last year's championship team back, Armstrong at second and Calahan, pitching, being the only veterans.

The other Boston schools will start practice soon. The suburban schools have started battery work in the various gymnasiums.

CHESS MASTERS ON NINTH ROUND OF BIG TOURNEY

STANDING OF PLAYERS.
Players. W. L. P. W. L. P.
Capablanca. 6 1/2 1 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2
Rubinstein. 5 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2
Marshall. 4 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2
Schlechter. 4 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2
Tarrasch. 4 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2
Morphy. 4 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2
Vidmar. 4 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2
Spielmann. 4 1/2 2 1/2 3 1/2 4 1/2

SAN SEBASTIAN.—The ninth round of the international chess tournament is being played in the following order today:

Capablanca vs. Schlechter, Spielmann vs. Niemzowitch, Rubinstein vs. Duras, Teichman vs. Leonhardt, Vidmar vs. Janowski, Bernstein vs. Tarrasch, Marshall vs. Burn, Morphy, a bye.

Teichman and Tarrasch engaged yesterday afternoon in an adjourned game from the seventh round. After another session of play the game was again adjourned.

MINNESOTA LOSES SEVEN TRACK MEN

MINNEAPOLIS.—Seven star men of the Minnesota track team, including its captain, will be unable to take part in the western conference indoor track meet at Urbana, Ill., in April because of conditions, according to an announcement of Prof. James Paige, chairman of the eligibility committee. In the list are Captain Stanley Hill, 10s. sprinter, George Vanstrum, in the dashes; Charles Wright, 1-mile; Leonard Cody and Harold Emerson, pole vaulters; J. Shaughnessy, half-mile; and Carroll Nelson, weight man and broad jumper.

The most serious blow to the team is the loss of Captain Hill, who failed to do field work in connection with the mining engineering course last spring, in order that he might enter the western conference meet. His conditions will be worked off, it is thought by the time the conference outdoor meet here June 3.

DOLAN TO COACH NOTRE DAME

PORTLAND, Oregon.—It was announced here today that Sam Dolan of Portland, for four years star tackle on the Notre Dame University football team and for two years all-Western tackle, has been chosen head coach at Notre Dame.

ALL-AMERICANS WIN EASILY

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—With Walter Johnson of the Washington Americans in the box, the all-Americans defeated Brooklyn in a one-sided game, 11 to 1. Crawford's home run, followed by a three-base drive, was a feature.

One of the Best Football Leaders Ever Turned Out at Annapolis Academy



F. T. LEIGHTON, 1909.

BOSTON NATIONAL TEAM READY FOR SPRING TRAINING

Men Leave Boston Tonight for Augusta — Wilbur Goode Will Not Join the Team for a Few Days.

The Boston National league baseball team leaves Boston tonight for Augusta, Ga., for the spring training season. At headquarters today it was said that there would be no change in the plans already announced except that a telegram had just been received from Wilbur Goode saying that he could not join the party for several days.

Those who will leave Boston tonight on the 1 a. m. train are Manager Fred Tenney, Pitchers Tyler, Burke, Gravers and Good, Infielders Young, Cella and Butler, and Outfielder Keefe. Secretary Peter Kelley expects to leave here so as to join the team March 20, and bring it through its tour of exhibition games on the way north. L. C. Page and Fred Murphy, two of the new owners of the club, will not see the team at Augusta. President Russell will join the party at Washington.

The exhibition games so far arranged are: First team, April 1, Augusta; 3, Columbia, S. C.; 4, Richmond, Va.; 5, Norfolk, Va.; 6, Newport News, Va.; 7 and 8, Washington; 9 and 10, Baltimore.

Second team, April 3, Danville, Va.; 7 and 8, Lynchburg, Va.; dates at Washington conflict, which may result in the first team leaving to fill the Lynchburg dates.

NOTES

The Lehigh College wrestling team defeated Lafayette Saturday, 3 bouts to 2.

C. S. Wells of Newton, Mass., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth varsity hockey team for 1912.

Cornell University fencers defeated Annapolis Academy Saturday, 5 bouts to 4. Espandola of Cornell was the star of the meet.

The Harvard varsity fencing team defeated West Point Saturday, 6 bouts to 3. Captain MacLaughlin of Harvard won all his bouts.

Williams College defeated Brown at basketball Saturday, 38 to 11. After the game Capt. K. B. Wallace '12 was re-elected captain for next year.

State University of Iowa and Massachusetts Agricultural College are tied for first place in the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League, with equal victories and no defeats.

The Cornell varsity 4-mile relay team defeated Pennsylvania at Buffalo Saturday in 17m. 43.3-5s. This is a new world's record, the old one being 18m. 10.2-6s. J. A. Jones of Cornell ran the last mile in 4m. 22s., within 21.5s. of the world's record.

DONOVAN'S MEN TO PLAY

OAKLAND, Cal.—The Boston American regulars will play with the St. Mary's College team today if the weather clears, and Tuesday and Wednesday the Donovan section will visit Sacramento for games. Thursday the team is scheduled for this city. Yesterday was the fourth successive day the game had to be cancelled.

NEW YORK WINS IN ELEVENTH

DALLAS.—Wilbur Robinson's squad of the New York Nationals won yesterday's game, 4 to 3, from the Dallas Texas leaguers, but not until they had battled for 11 innings. There was a large crowd to see the game.

YOUNGKE DETROIT PLAYERS WIN

MONROE, La.—The Detroit baseball team played its first spring practice game here yesterday. The youngsters were pitted against the older members and won, 7 to 5.

RADCLIFFE DEFEATS BROWN

Radcliffe varsity basketball team won from the Brown varsity team at Cambridge Saturday afternoon by a score of 25 to 11.

GOLFERS COMPETE FOR FLORIDA STATE TITLES THIS WEEK

Leading Amateur and Professional Players of This Country Among Those Who Are Expected to Play

MANY FINE PRIZES

PALM BEACH, Fla.—The open and amateur golf championship tournaments of this state are scheduled to be played here this week, and with one of the largest entry lists that has ever participated in these tournaments, including some of the best golfers in the country, taking part some excellent competition is looked for. In the first event, which starts today, the professionals, playing with an amateur partner, will try for the prizes offered for the best scores in a four-ball foursome event.

Last year Fred McLeod, the former open champion, playing with H. M. Forrest for Lakewood, established a new best ball record of 66 for this course, and won first prize after a tie with Charlie Thom of Shinnecock, who had A. J. McClure of Albany for a partner.

John Hutchinson, formerly of St. Andrews and now of Pittsburg, Thomas Anderson, from St. Augustine; Arthur Fenn, the local professional, and his three assistants, Tom Hunkall, Wassamott; G. H. Lyall, Bedford Springs, and Fred Ryall, Portland, George Merritt from Ormond; T. L. McNamara, the homebred Boston professional; William Norton from Nassau, Joseph Mitchell of the Florida Country Club, Jacksonville, and the Cleveland C. C., are some of the other well-known professionals who are expected to compete this year.

After the amateur and professional best ball foursomes on the first day, the 36-hole medal play competition for the open championship of the state will be played. Fred McLeod is the present title holder, and will make a strong effort to retain his laurels.

One day will intervene before the qualifying round for the amateur championship of the state is played, starting Wednesday. J. P. Knapp, the fine Garden City golfer, is the present champion of Florida. His win over H. P. Farrington in the recent South Florida championship final makes him look like a most formidable contender for first honor again this year.

There are many really first-class golfers at Palm Beach including C. E. Van Vleck, the former Yale golf captain, Ralph Havenmeyer and George Malcolm; H. B. Rust and John Shepard, Jr., of Wannamoisett, members of the Rhode Island state team; George Grant Mason of Tuxedo, Robert J. Allyn, Hartford; V. J. Longley, Wannamoisett; W. J. Hyde and J. R. Hyde, South Shore; A. F. Sutherland, Garden City; J. Copley Thaw, Allegheny; W. S. Stafford, Englewood; I. A. Hamilton, Englewood, and G. A. Brinkhoff, Hackensack.

Sixty-four players will qualify and continue match play from scratch. There are prizes for the medalist in the qualification and for the winner and runner-up of each division, in addition to the consolation cup offered the winners of the sixteen eights of the first two flights.

Edward Knierlem of New York has offered a cup to be won outright in the championship, in addition to the leg the winner gets on the challenge cup offered by Richard Croker. John Shepard, Jr., of Boston, has offered a platter as the prize to the runner-up and G. G. Mason, Tuxedo, has donated another beautiful trophy.

A CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

QUEEN'S PAWN.

Chas. White.	Jaffe.
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-K3	P-K3
3 P-K2	P-K2
4 P-B3	Kt-QB3
5 P-KB4	P-B3
6 Kt-K3	P-B3
7 Castles	Castles
8 P-K2	P-K4
9 P-K3	P-K4
10 P-K4	P-K4
11 P-K5	P-K4
12 Q-K2	P-K4
13 Kt-K3	P-K4
14 P-B3	P-K4
15 Kt-K3	P-K4
16 P-K4	P-K4
17 P-K4	P-K4
18 P-K4	P-K4
19 P-K4	P-K4
20 P-K4	P-K4
21 P-K4	P-K4
22 P-K4	P-K4
23 P-K4	P-K4
24 P-K4	P-K4
25 P-K4	P-K4
26 P-K4	P-K4
27 P-K4	P-K4
28 P-K4	P-K4
29 P-K4	P-K4
30 P-K4	P-K4
31 P-K4	P-K4
32 P-K4	P-K4
33 P-K4	P-K4
34 P-K4	P-K4
35 P-K4	P-K4
36 P-K4	P-K4

White announces mate in three moves, viz.:

1 Q-K5 ch	Kt-R
2 R-Kt ch	R-Kt
3 Kt-K5	Mate

LOS ANGELES GAMES OFF

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Rainy weather gave the Boston American northern squad another setback, the games at Vernon and Los Angeles, booked for morning and afternoon, respectively, being both called off yesterday.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOREST ABLAZE

LEXINGTON, S. C.—Forest fires about here for two days have caused heavy loss to the turpentine interests. Thousands of turpentine boxes have been destroyed. Sunday night the fires in progress covered hundreds of acres.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

Ten million golf balls every year was the estimate given a representative of the (London) Daily Chronicle as the probable annual output of golf balls in the United Kingdom. Bearing in mind this astounding figure, he went along to a well known works with a request that he might be allowed to see the little white playthings in the making.

How is a golf ball made? How many of the players, after an enjoyable round of the links and a successful effort against an opponent of about equal skill can tell? How have seen the building up of the ball, upon the quality of which depends so much of the success achieved?

How they are made, in a general kind of way, many a player knows. Some have learned a little of the great secret by the somewhat expensive method of cutting one in half. "It is just an outer shell filled with little pieces of rubber tape, chopped into inch lengths," one has heard it said. But it is nothing of the kind.

On the contrary, it is created from a more or less solid core, perhaps one-sixth of the finished ball in size, and is then gradually built up by the winding of a continuous length of rubber scarcely a sixteenth of an inch wide and almost transparent in consistency. This lies so close that nothing can arise to hinder the formation of an exactly rounded article, fit to be placed on the green with full assurance that chance will have nothing to do with the result of the all-important stroke for the hole.

The very best of Para rubber is steamed and washed and deprived of from 12 to 30 per cent of its weight, and worked with the aid of heat on rollers into a plastic state and rolled out into sheets that are mounted on iron drums. Then comes in the human care and accuracy. As the drum revolves one sees the cutter place his knife against the rubber and in a few revolutions the

sheet has been sliced into tapes that can be removed in what looks like hanks of yarn for weaving.

Clever young girls, looking for the most part as happy as if they have come from the farms of Warwickshire, next take the tapes and wind them on bobbins ready for the final operation of building up the actual ball preparatory to its assessment. Transference from the bobbins to the core brings into play a particularly interesting combination of human skill and mechanical ingenuity.

When the ball has been rolled to the gauge size it has only to be forced into cast-steel moulds, made to a thousandth of an inch, in which the outer shell of gutta percha is, so to speak, clamped on to them and sealed, and the process of actual manufacture is completed. All that remains is to strip off the excesses squeezed out by the hydraulic presses, and to apply the four coats of paint, with the spot beloved of so many players, and the ball is ready to answer accurately to the slightest tap or the heaviest blow that the player may deem necessary for the achievement of his immediate object.

The painting is a curious process to a layman, the pigment being applied by girls, who roll it in their hands, distributing it with a perfection of result that no other material than the human skin has been found to produce.

Ten millions of golf balls every year are made. What becomes of the old ones? That also has been asked thousands of times by those who have found the "lost-ball" bill becoming a very serious item. Many of them come back to be made up again. Not into the "best of all" grade articles, but to be worked up for the cheaper varieties that enable golf to be justly described as one of the great democratic games of the world's playing fields.

INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. OF MAINE HAS MADE ITS PLANS

New Edition of Constitution Authorized at Meeting—This Year's Meet to Be Held at Waterville.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—A meeting of the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association was held at the Hotel Eagle in this town on Saturday afternoon and routine business incident to the opening of the new track season was transacted. Last year's managers of all the Maine colleges were present, acting as representatives of their respective colleges.

There were Walter N. Emerson of Bowdoin; president; T. B. Packard of Colby; J. G. Bishop of Bates and Mr. R. Sumner of University of Maine. The managers for this year were elected: members of the association and the officers, composed of this year's track managers, were elected as follows: President, Warren McDonald, University of Maine; vice-president, Albert W. Buck, Bates; treasurer, Wilford G. Chapman, Jr., Colby; secretary, W. A. McCormick, Bowdoin.

It was voted to authorize the issue of a new edition of the constitution and by-laws of the association after its acceptance by the four Maine colleges, and also to add any part of the 10 articles of the Maine intercollegiate agreement which have been agreed to by Bowdoin as applying to track athletics.

It was also voted to obtain for this year's meet, if possible, the same officials who handled the track games last spring. This year's meet is to be held in Waterville.

BASEBALL SQUAD CUT AGAIN

As the result of the second cut in the Harvard freshman baseball squads, the following have been retained:

E. Adams, A. Avery, H. B. Beebe, C. F. Berryhill, G. Betts, H. C. Bird, F. H. Blackman, R. Boyle, D. B. Burdon, C. W. Hurland, W. M. Carson, Jr., W. B. Chatfield, J. P. Clark, M. W. Cole, C. E. Curtis, Jr., W. Faulstich, H. G. Fracker, G. Grant, W. H. Hoogs, Jr., H. A. Horgan, S. B. Hyde, R. H. Magwood, J. A. Millholland, R. E. Osborn, H. A. Osborn, J. H. O. Perkins, P. E. Randall, K. Reynolds, W. W. Rice, B. M. Russell, W. A. Sagar, L. Baitonall, B. E. Stewart, A. Sturges, W. E. Tyler, R. E. Waterman, W. L. Williams, D. J. F. Whigate.

TIME PRIZE GOES TO KRAMER

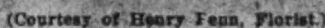
NEW YORK.—W. J. Kramer, Long Island A. C., five-mile champion of America, won the first time prize yesterday at the handicap road held under the auspices of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, which had a field of 180 starters, one of the largest fields ever seen in a race of this kind in New York. The distance covered was about 4 1/2 miles.

CAUTION

SOME HORSE OWNERS, not the best ones, will persist in overloading. Our pavements are unsafe this icy weather. Are your horses sharp shod? Are they blanketed when standing? If your horse falls and we can be of any assistance.

Telephone 17, Hill 3640

And proper disposal of blooms in home decorations.



guest and marked with her name. At the place of each man guest is a tiny boutonniere of the same blossoms. As the beverage is brought on each woman gently pulls her pink name ribbon and with it draws toward her the bouquet that is to be her souvenir.

Two flowers have come recently to add their beauty to the large company that is already here. One is the fragrant cyclamen. It was discovered two years ago by a New England lad of 17 at work in his father's greenhouse. He noticed a delicate, peculiar scent such as he had never smelled before and seeking for it traced it to a single tiny cyclamen plant. When he had found it, he separated it from the others, from it grew 30 other plants and this year has for the first time placed it on the market for sale. It has a heavy fragrance much like that of the tuberose.

Another new plant is the Benora carnation, a very large white one streaked with red. Still another is the Gorgéous, well named. It is of a rich coral shade.

One of the newest and most unusual looking silks is known as the blotch weave, the design of which shows big irregular blotches of a dark shade scattered all over the surface. It comes in many colorings, the blue and grayish tones being preferable to the brown or reddish ones, although the latter seem to predominate. The silk is very soft to the touch, and it comes in two finishes, one smooth and the other a net finish—that is, with a fine criss-cross pattern of raised threads that gives the appearance of an outer layer of net. The silk as a rule is made up with an 'overdress of molesine, net, marquise or chiffon, says the Kansas City Star.

Another novelty in the silk line is the zigzag-check. Looked at squarely from the front, the pattern has the appearance of ordinary small checks; but any movement of the wearer which brings the silk into view from one side or the other, disperses the checks and gives an illusion of zigzag lines of dark and light squares.

Following the vogue for hand embroidery in a contrasting color on dresses and neckties, the wide strips of embroidery or edging strips for shirtwaists have been brought out. Most of the insertion is about an inch in width—seldom wider—and the edging is very narrow. The foundation is usually white, although tan linen is also seen, and the embroidery is done in white, bright red, pale blue, Persian, black and many other shades. The edging generally is scalloped and sometimes the only embroidery is the simple scalloping. In other cases a design is worked in addition. Marquisette or net may be found embroidered in the center of the wide strips. The edging is old-fashioned enough to be commonplace, but it is tapped by another form of fringing—feather stitched braid about three-eighths of an inch wide that is enjoying a revival after 20 years or so of eclipse.—Kansas City Star.

A German advocate of women's rights suggests that compulsory military service on the part of the men should be offset by compulsory domestic service for women. If drill and harrack life is beneficial to men, she asks why life in the kitchen should not similarly elevate the women. The New York World remarks that if Germany ever organizes a standing army of cooks it may force all Europe to follow its lead.

"Culinary conscription is a severe measure, but when enforced in Germany other nations might be expected to adopt it. There would be more reason in doing so than in following Germany's lead in militarism. There is more real need of cooks the world over than of soldiers."

Made with long blouse and full trousers.

se and full trousers.

Largest and Finest Establishment
of its Kind in the World.

Gumbo, a thick soup made from okra, tomatoes, chicken stock and file (powdered sassafras leaves), is usually flavored with a small quantity of ham water, or chopped or grated ham.

Chicken or thick soup is made from fish, oysters, clams or eels, and vegetables. They are served in soup tureens and eaten with a tablespoon. They take the place of both soup and meat, with a salad, water and cheese and coffee the dinner is complete.

Scotch broth, a nice dinner soup, is made by cooking together a neck of mutton or a hunkie of veal with rice.

An old fashioned cockle-lookie, a dinner in a single pot, makes a delightful chaser. From the ordinary cooking. Put

one; if not use the ordinary soup tureen. The chicken and rice, with lettuce and French dressing, form the dinner the follows: it would be a fowl, not a chicken; it would be extravagant to pay a high price for tender meats for soup.

Pepper pot, a Philadelphia dish, is a thick soup that constitutes both a soup and a meat. Use either a hunkie or a neck of mutton, or the carcass of a fowl boiled with two pounds of hams and two pounds of peas.

Serv. Gravy, cold cream and other thick soups. Cold cream is spread into dice and they are served with the soup. Browning sauce, the very secret is not to fry the brown sauce. Brown of

WHAT WE THINK OF BOOKS SENT US FOR REVIEW

"ROMANCE IN SINGING AND SPEAKING." By Thomas Fillebrown. 71 years professor of dentistry in Harvard University. New York: Charles H. Dutton & Co., Chicago: Lyon & Healy. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

It would be hard to find in a hundred pages more sound sense about the handling of the voice in song than Professor Fillebrown put into his little book. The volume seems to epitomize the wisdom of the great singing teachers. The breaking in is so faddish, requiring exaggeration and forcing of nature, nor is it the subject of the lax advice, "breathe naturally," which leaves so many voices quite out of tonal focus and with nothing to lift them from the breathlessness of speech into the resonance of song. To correlate properly the three elements of breathing, the firm chest, the lateral and the abdominal action is the sound advice given here.

Professor Fillebrown, however, in his right insistence that the whole breath activity should be used and used harmoniously, failed to give the student one simple piece of advice which would aid him to do exactly the thing required. This is the gaining conscious control of the diaphragm. The diagrams he shows to illustrate correct breathing illustrate perfectly, however, how it is that the diaphragmatic action is, as it were, the brake, governing all other movements of the air box.

Professor Fillebrown applied the methods of the savant to the problem of the voice and set forth the simple facts in a practical way with sufficient exercises of various sorts that any one of reasonable common sense and a good ear might learn to use his voice well through the mere study of this book. The insistence on the importance of head resonance cannot be too warmly praised, although it would hardly seem at this day and age as if any teacher of average standing can fail to know that the use of the head resonators, especially the nasal cavities, is of prime importance to the quality and brilliancy of tone. Professor Fillebrown did not seem to emphasize equally the use of the roof of the mouth and the whole mouth cavity in giving richness to tone. He cited frequently Mme. Lehmann's excellent book, but she apparently recognizes the resonance of the mouth as of equal importance with that of the nasal cavities.

But after all is said and done the real way to sing is to think musical tone, and Professor Fillebrown came to this at the close, and to interpose as little bodily consciousness as possible to obstruct the normal working of all parts. To let go of faulty and constricted action and then allow thought to govern is the best one can do. Mme. Emma Eames said long ago, "To gain a free voice is the thing," and most experienced singers at the last realize that to do away with the unruly interposition of activities that do not belong to tone is the artist's chief endeavor. Then the normal beauty of the voice is free to assert itself. But this normal beauty is a mental thing, not a physical, and springs from the singer's musicianly concept of melodic beauty.

"A PRINCE OF ROMANCE." By Stephen Chalmers. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. Scottish Highlanders and "Bonnie Prince Charlie" have long been ready subjects for the writers of romances, but the author of "When Love Calls Men to Arms" in his latest book succeeds in weaving a new thread of interest around these well known principals. By night, on the storm-swept beach at Inverloch, the MacLarty drag the

hero from the wreckers. His strange resemblance to an old picture of the real Prince Charlie gives new impetus to all the old Jacobite sentiment in the village, and wins him such credence and support as a new Pretender that Scotland stirs and England worries. Thus his presence in Scotland eventually proves to be a contrivance of Napoleon for harassing England and keeping her in uncertainty while the Napoleonic armies are busy with her ally, Russia, in the great period just preceding the battle of Waterloo. British soldiery, reckless Scotch clansmen, pirates, all play their part in the little story, in which, be it said, three women find their own particular heroes after much waiting and tribulation.

Those who like a stirring tale, cleanly and gracefully and swiftly told, will have little fault to find with Mr. Chalmers' latest book. The little volume is plainly bound in cloth and has a frontispiece by Charles B. Faile.

"RECOLLECTIONS, 1844-1909." By Henry Clay McDougal. Kansas City, Mo.: Franklin Hudson Publishing Company.

In this day of many books and much literary posing, it is indeed pleasant to come upon so original and unaffected a human document as these "Recollections." Judge McDougal is not only, to use his own phrase, a good mixer among his fellows, but evidently possesses such qualities as have drawn forth the best in those he has met; and added to these, a memory that retains the good easily. So the general trend of his recollections is to make us think more hopefully of mankind because of the numerous and varying examples presented.

As a boy on a West Virginia farm; as a private in the Union army at 16; as lawyer and judge, as traveler from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf, the author has seen many phases of life and had full opportunity to study the genus homo.

To those of his own generation these memories cannot fail to have a peculiarly vivid interest, while younger readers may learn, incidentally, and while being entertained, a great deal about the social and political movements of the period.

The writing is as genuine and unforced as a talk on the home veranda, yet it is full of color and variety. A racy humor lies in wait at every turn, and many of the anecdotes are inimitably funny; on the other hand a story now and then is difficult to read toward the end because of a mistiness that gathers about the eyes. Especially is this true in the war reminiscences.

The text is arranged on a framework of names. Sketches of brother lawyers are given first, then of the Presidents the author has known (including all since 1869), then statesmen, soldier friends, journalists, poets, and, lastly, a section is devoted to "a few others worth while." Every chapter bristles with well known and, in most cases, universally honored names. If the estimates of character or achievement should in any instance differ from those of the reader—as there is no realm where the orthodoxy of one is more certain to be the heterodoxy of another—the private dissent may be made without experiencing any mental jangle. The book would lose half its value if its utterances were trimmed for approval, especially as, like one of the lawyers he writes of, the author makes truth and fiction alike interesting.

A bit of characterization, a scrap of history, and an anecdote will show the manner of the book.

In his chapter on Presidents the author

says, under the name of Grover Cleveland: "When the passions and prejudices of our time shall have passed away the impartial historian will say that the highest type of our Democratic Presidents, with the possible exception of Andrew Jackson, was represented in the public acts of Grover Cleveland. By reason of his early environment and his time, Cleveland 'was the more scholarly, and I know it is said that Jackson went to his grave in the firm belief that the earth was as flat as a pancake; yet to me his lusty and lofty patriotism stands out today as one of the beacon lights on the hill-tops of our history, and my admiration for the man is unbounded'."

In the statesman chapter occurs the scrap of history, as follows: "In the school geographies of say, 60 years back, all that wide sweep of country now included in western Kansas and eastern Colorado was dotted and marked 'the Great American Desert.' Then it was the home, and haunt of the Indian and buffalo. Indeed, in going through that very country over the Santa Fe railroad soon after its completion, in company with a Mexican war veteran, he pointed out to me the places where, on their westward march to the Mexican war, they saw trees and grasses in 1846 for the first and last times; their last vegetation was seen at Cow creek, where Hutchinson, Kan., now stands, and their next gladsome sight of it was across the Raton pass and about Willow Springs in New Mexico; while the last Indian massacre in which I took any part, and the last herd of wild buffalo I ever saw was out about Lakin, Kan., in 1874. At that day 'the wise men of the East' firmly believed western Kansas semi-arid and adapted only for buffalo pasturage and grazing ground for the long-horned cattle of the plains. Judicious advertising and printers' ink may in a measure account for the wondrous transformation; for the farms, schoolhouses, churches, telephones and motor cars now seen there on every hand; but within my day in the West that once howling wilderness has changed to one of the most fertile and populous portions of our country. Men and women—strong, sturdy, fearless western pioneers—have made Kansas what it is today, filled it with prosperous, wide-awake, happy and contented people, and towards making it free and great and rich no man within its borders did more than this same John James Ingalls."

Writing of Emory A. Storrs among the lawyers the author tells this story: "At one time he was trying an important case at his home, in which a big merchant . . . was one of the witnesses against him. Noting the way Storrs confused, abashed and crucified other witnesses by his merciless cross-examination, this merchant frequently repeated: 'Just wait until I take the stand and watch me mop up the earth with this great lawyer.' 'His turn came at last, and, with the easy confidence of the witness who knows just what and how he is to say things to the opposing counsel, he turned to Storrs at the close of his examination-in-chief and looked and waited. He and Storrs were great friends at the club, and had been for years. After a long pause, Storrs blandly asked: 'What is your name, please?' He answered, Storrs said: 'Spell it, please,' and made him spell it all out, letter by letter. Then, as quietly, Storrs said: 'That is all, sir; stand aside.' 'This is the sort of book to gain from having a portrait of the author, and the portrait here is finely reproduced.

"CAPTIVATING MARY CARSTAIRS." By Henry Second. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

How kidnapping of a certain philan-

thropist sort might be conceived and carried through in the twentieth century is the theme of this peculiar and up-to-date story, which, whatever else might be urged in depreciation, is certainly never dull. If farcical adventure is wanted, behold it here in good measure, while if along is relished, there need be no apprehension of the supply giving out.

A glimpse into a New York club, a bit of town politics, and a deal of newspaper business, tricked out with considerable wit of the chaffing variety and a touch or two of fine sentiment—these are the concomitants of the tale, which rises to its best when the men chiefly concerned turn out to be more noble than they thought they were.

"ROBINETTA." By Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary Fendler, Jane Fendler and Allan McAulay. Boston and New York: Houghton-Mifflin Company.

The authors of "The Affair at the Inn" have again worked together to produce a well-woven tale, but the elusive charm of Mrs. Wiggin's style is recognizable where it plays over the narrative and it might not be a difficult task to put one's finger upon those positions for which she is wholly responsible.

The real heroine is "urse Prettyman's plum tree, which (we had almost said 'who') takes the center of the stage in the very first paragraph, in the act of looking at its beautiful reflection in the water. Thereafter it holds the place against all comers. The comers are interesting, too. Robinetta, second lady, is an American-born granddaughter of the De Tracys, whose mother, having married an architect, went with him to his native New England, leaving forever the lovely Devonshire home, where her family secretly mourned but publicly disowned her. All are gone now but the grand-aunt, who keeps chilly state at Stoke Revel, and who under circumstances almost compulsory, consents to invite the barbarian niece for a brief visit. The progress of events in the month following proves how little time has to do with the movements of human hearts, and a pleasant love story begins and proceeds to a happy completion even while the pearly buds on the plum tree open into sprays of snowy flowers.

"DIMINUTIVE DRAMAS." By Maurice Baring. Boston and New York: Houghton-Mifflin Company.

"Warranted to please all who know better and most thoroughly to mystify those who do not."

The foregoing might be suitably used as a sub-title to Maurice Baring's book of dramas. The dialogues are diminutive as to length, but are far from lacking in range. Historical and literary, ancient, medieval and modern, are the fields surveyed, and the keen glance that selects with a nicety the exact scene or incident or trait that can be parodied, seldom errs.

"The Blue Harlequin" (with apologies to Mr. Maeterlinck) is a neat modern "drama," and "The Aulis Difficulty," one of the best among the classical. In the latter, Iphigenia's obstinacy when the sacrifice to Artemis is first proposed and the wily arts of Odysseus by which she is persuaded to be reasonable are cleverly handled. Iphigenia gets to the point where nothing will satisfy her but to walk in procession with her hair down and arrayed in the beautiful dress Odysseus pictures, and she fancies out of the room in true girl fashion when Clytemnestra remonstrates.

Of course, in reading these dramas, one's artistic idols are jostled about until pantheon resembles a curiosity shop, and a shivery sense of sacrilege creeps over one; but nevertheless, it is excellent fooling. The book is tastefully bound in heliotrope and the pages are topped with an appropriate paler heliotrope.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with the results of the recent primary elections in Chicago:

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—Chicago has had its first experience with direct nominations as applied to the municipal election. . . . More than 253,000 citizens voted. This is a better showing than has been made in this city in the five years that the uniform primary has been in operation. Chicago is a Democratic city; its politics is of the machine brand. But, for all that, both parties chose as their candidates for the mayoralty men opposed to the bosses.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—Chicago, at least, can congratulate itself that it is to be rid of the Busse administration, which has taxed the limit of endurance. But whichever way it turns it is confronted by big business. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in the primary. The money did not come from the people and it was not contributed to promote their welfare.

WASHINGTON HERALD—The election was noticeable for two things. In the first place, the interest manifested by the laboring classes was almost universal. Under the law, two hours were allowed workmen in which to vote, and almost without exception they took advantage of the opportunity. They nearly all of them voted the Democratic ticket, a straw which may indicate the direction of the wind in the next campaign.

NEW YORK POST—Chicago now has the best chance she has had in years to elect a mayor who will be something more than a politician. The impressive victory of Charles E. Merriam for the Republican nomination over four competitors by a plurality of 25,000 is doubtless due in part to the failure of the party bosses to agree on a candidate

against him, but this is only a favorable augury for him in the April election.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—Last November the Democrats swept Chicago with amazing thoroughness and the tide is undoubtedly still running their way. The old and rather discredited city administration under Mayor Busse is Republican, and there must be a heavy independent vote to carry Professor Merriam into office.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL—It is impossible to judge at this time and distance whether Chicago prefers the familiar sort of "liberal" administration represented in the Harrison candidacy, or the well-differentiated ideals of the young university professor who has been so overwhelmingly endorsed by the Republican voters. But in a very real sense the city will be on trial at the polls next month.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) Union—Two points of interest distinguish Tuesday's primaries in Chicago, the large expenditures by the candidates in various offices, and the nomination of a University of Chicago professor as the Republican candidate for mayor. The former does not necessarily cast any discredit on the primary system as compared to the convention plan it supersedes, while the latter is decidedly a point in favor of the new method of selecting candidates, for it doubtless has enabled the Republicans to put a better man in the running for mayoralty honors than would have been chosen had the nomination been left to a ring.

NEW \$50,000 DORMITORY. SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—A \$50,000 dormitory will be built in connection with the Franklin Mission at Franklin, Wis., to accommodate 150 students.

The Western Union
Inaugurates the

"Day Letter"

A 50 word telegram—
at one and one half (1½)
the NIGHT LETTER rate

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

An exhibition of the way designs are printed on the finest cretonnes, chintzes and linens and the way they have been in the last 200 years, is being made this week at the store of the Shepard Norwell Company, on Winter street, Temple place and Tremont street. This is probably the only time the residents of Boston have had an opportunity to see the revival of this art, which was famous in Dordrecht, Eng., between one and two centuries ago, and which probably has never before been taken out of its native country.

The exhibition is given under the care of a craftsman who journeys here from England for the purpose. It is the only exhibit to be made in New England and only six cities in the United States are to see it at all. There will be on view cretonne, chintz and linen patterns that have so far been printed. These hand-blocked patterns are absolutely sun and water proof as to colors and are put on the market at prices ranging from 75 cents to \$2.50 a yard. All persons interested in work of this kind are invited to inspect the exhibition.

Things that are for spring wear—the spring suit, the spring hat, the spring dress, and the spring wrap—are the subjects above all others in which women are most interested now so far as the shops are concerned. L. P. Hollander & Co. is giving its first complete showing for this season of coats, tailored suits and waists. The coats are for all occasions, imported mixtures in both three fourth and full length garments for automobile or traveling; afternoon coats in satin and all the fashionable materials and evening coats as fanciful or as plain as any one may desire. The tailored suits are in all the modish materials, men's wear, serges, Scotch mixtures and plain goods.

Linen suits also are not without their interest, especially for those who are going on southern trips or will leave early for country homes. The first showings have the advantage of being always the most exclusive.

To wear with the suits are waists, lingerie waists, tailored waists, waists of silks and chiffons and the serviceable tub waist.

Spring fancies for millinery are on exhibition and sale in the remodeled salesroom which has been most attractively arranged and refurnished. Imported models and designs of the company's own are shown in dress hats, street hats, automobile and walking hats, also in hats for young girls and children.

A few especially handsome afternoon dresses were received late last week at the store of Chandler & Co., Tremont street, near West, and are offered for sale this week for \$35 and \$45, although they are worth nearly twice again that amount. The Chandler Company is also offering this week the very latest models in spring suits at reduced figures. Each suit has the newest lines, short and semi-fitting coats, some with sailor collar effects, some with long revers and silk facings and others strictly mannish with hand-turned edges on collars and revers. The skirts are straight gored with panel fronts and box plaited backs. These plain tailored and semi-dress styles are carried out in

G. WILDES SMITH CO.
158 TREMONT STREET
Cash Discount Coupons
We have decided to continue our cash discount offer through March. If you have not received a discount coupon through the mail, ask for one and save 10% on spring purchases.

HAIR GOODS
—ONLY BEST MATERIALS USED—
MADAME MAY & CO.
(Established 1871.)
Manicuring, Toilet Artistic, Shampooing, Specialties in Facial Creaming.
Entire 2d Floor, 19 TEMPLE PLACE.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

President Mellen and directors of the New Haven will leave New Haven at 7:40 o'clock this evening on a special train in charge of Trainmaster Robert E. Fitzmaurice of the shore line division for Boston, to attend the Boston & Maine directors meeting Tuesday.

George C. Jones, general manager of the Central Vermont road, who has been in Boston on company business since Saturday evening, returned to his St. Albans, Vt., headquarters in the private car Champlain from North station at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

Passenger department of the Boston & Albany is protecting its heavy auto show business this week by adding special equipment to important regular trains.

John Talbot, track supervisor of terminal division Boston & Maine, is re-tying and laying new puzzle crossover switches in North station passenger stage yard No. 1.

For the Wolfen Guards the Boston & Maine furnished a special train from Lowell to Boston Sunday evening, returning to Lowell early this morning via the southern division.

Vice-President and General Manager Morris McDonald of the Maine Central arrived at North station this morning on a business trip from Portland, Me.

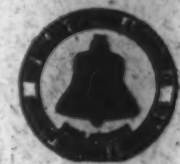
Special service was provided by the New York Central into South station this morning for the Margaret Anglin company from Detroit.

Men, too, are looking at the new spring styles. They also must have a new bonnet. It is not time for straw, but it soon will be necessary to shed the headgear that has done service during the rains and the snows and the winds of the winter and get something fresh and nobby. The new derby for spring has a low crown and a wide curling brim. It is decidedly snappy, light in weight and easy-fitting, one of the kind that is not so liable as others to take sudden uncontrollable fancies for independent journeys down the street. This shape can be found at the store of Lamson & Hubbard, hatters, 92 Bedford street, corner Kingston, and 173 Washington street. This store is open Saturday evenings.

All wool dress fabrics suitable for spring and summer wear are being featured by the Jordan Marsh Company. All of them in this special display are from the Arlington Mills, which have been in the manufacture of dress goods for nearly half a century. Their output is so prodigious that it takes not less

than the wool of 33,000 sheep to supply the material for a single day's weaving. They are known over the entire country for their excellence and a straight forward guarantee goes with every yard of the Arlington Mills fabrics.

A new store has been opened by the Paris Boot and Shoe Shop, at 167 Tremont street, up one flight. There are shown exclusive designs in women's fine boots, shoes and slippers. Among them are velvet boots, velvet vamp boots, satin slippers, headed shoes in colors and satin slippers in great variety. Confidently it is announced that the style best suited to individual requirements will be found here. Custom work is a specialty.



IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Telephone Installations To Be Listed
In Extra Directory

We have so many unlisted subscribers whose telephones were installed or changed since the last issue of the Boston Division Telephone Directory went to press—some 15,000 in round numbers—that a Special Spring Issue will have to be printed.

This statement is for the information of others who may be contemplating changes or new installations, and who, of course, want their listings in the current directory.

We will endeavor to complete as many orders as possible, and will list these completed orders in this extra edition.

The sooner we get the order, the sooner we can complete it.

Call at 119 Milk Street or 165 Tremont Street, Boston, or telephone Fort Hill 7600—the Rate Department.

HOTELS

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE

New Haven Hotel Company

FRANK S. BUTTERWORTH, President.

- * CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOTEL TAFT, NEW HAVEN, is progressing rapidly and it is confidently anticipated that this magnificent hostelry will be open not later than January first next.
- * The site is that of the old New Haven House, opposite the famous New Haven Green.
- * Mr. Frank M. Andrews of New York is the architect.
- * It is believed that the discriminating public will welcome the HOTEL TAFT and will find it to be unquestionably the best appointed and finest hotel in New England.
- * The management has been placed in the hands of Messrs. MERRY & BOOMER, who have established a high reputation by their successful management of the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, L. I., New York's famous "city hotel at the seashore," also of the Hotel Lenox, Boston, which today enjoys an international reputation.

Directory of Leading Hotels

ARIZONA

Prescott—Hotel Congress.

BERMUDA

Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles—Hotel Leankershim.
San Francisco—Hotel Normandie.
San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.

IDAHO

Boise—The Owyhee.

ILLINOIS

Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans—The St. Charles.

MAINE

Portland—Hotel Palmetto.

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids—The Harkness Hotel.

MISSOURI

Jefferson City—Monroe House.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston—Hotel Lenox.
Boston—Hotel Somerset.
Orange—Mansion House.
Springfield—Clinton Hall.
Springfield—Coolidge Hotel.
Worcester—Bay State Hotel.
Worcester—Standish Hotel.
Worcester—Warren Hotel.

NEW YORK

New York—Imperial Hotel.
Schroon River—Hotel Carson.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence—Hotel Narragansett.

TEXAS

San Antonio—The Gunter.

VIRGINIA

Portsmouth—Hotel Chamberlain.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.

CAST OF THE HARVARD DELTA UPSILON PLAY, "THE FAIR MAID OF THE WEST."



Top row, left to right, P. Snedeker '11, H. G. Knight '13, J. C. Janney '11, R. D. Whittemore '12, O. W. Haussermann '13, F. C. Rogerson '12; second row, W. C. Hodgdon '11, M. C. Allen '11, P. J. Stearns '13, P. H. Keays '13, A. J. Kelly '12, J. G. Gilkey '12; third row, Mr. Powell (coach), J. B. Munn '12, E. Hutchins '11, T. M. Spelman '13, F. M. Elliot '11, T. S. Kenyon '11, H. E. Ohler '11; front row R. M. Allen '11, C. M. Burr '14, H. W. Miller '12, C. B. Randall '14.

HARVARD'S DELTA UPSILON TO PRESENT ELIZABETHAN PLAY

Harvard chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity is to present its thirteenth Elizabethan revival in Brattle hall on the evenings of March 13 and 14. The title of the play this year is "The Fair Maid of the West" by Thomas Heywood. Only the first part of the play will be produced, as it is complete in itself, while the second part is of less value.

"The Fair Maid of the West," which was first acted in 1617, is one of Heywood's most delightful comedies. It deals with the checkered and highly romantic fortunes of Bess Bridges and her lover Spencer, their separation, and their final reunion after many misadventures.

The opening scenes, which take place in the Castle tavern in Plymouth, are famous as an exact picture of English tavern life of the Elizabethan period.

The Harvard chapter of Delta Upsilon holds a unique position among college undergraduate organizations which seldom devote themselves to serious and artistic dramatic production and revival. Practically unknown plays by Ben Jonson, Thomas Heywood, Fletcher, Beaumont, Chapman and others have been successfully produced and their real interest and literary worth brought to the realization of the public. In no play previously presented by the chapter have there been greater possibilities of genuine, wholesome entertainment. The play will be given in Jordan hall on March 16, in Newton March 17 and in Wellesley March 18.

Following is the cast of characters:

Spencer.....F. M. Elliot '11
Carrol.....H. W. Miller '12
Fawcett.....J. C. Janney '11
Goodlack.....T. S. Kenyon '11
Boughman.....O. W. Haussermann '13
Clem.....C. B. Randall '12
First Captain.....R. D. Whittemore '12
Second Captain.....P. H. Keays '13
Mayor of Foy.....P. J. Stearns '13
An Alderman.....F. C. Rogerson '12

First Drawer.....R. C. Benchley '12
Second Drawer.....A. J. Kelly '12
Mellishew.....P. Snedeker '11
Bashaw Alcade.....J. B. Munn '12
Spanish Captain.....P. H. Keays '13
English Merchant.....A. J. Kelly '12
French Merchant.....R. D. Whittemore '12
Italian Merchant.....E. Hutchins '11
A Surgeon.....C. M. Burr '14
A Preacher.....H. G. Knight '13
Chorus.....J. B. Munn '12
Servant.....H. G. Knight '13
Bess Bridges.....T. M. Spelman '13
A Kitchenmaid.....C. M. Burr '14
English sailors—M. C. Allen '11, R. M. Allen '11, E. Hutchins '11.
Spanish sailors—R. D. Whittemore '12, G. F. Plimpton '14.
Moorish attendants—R. M. Allen '11, I. Poole '11, P. H. Keays '13, P. J. Stearns '13, G. F. Plimpton '14, D. J. P. Wings '14.

JUDGE F. C. LOWELL PASSES ON.
Judge Francis Cabot Lowell of the United States circuit court passed on at his home, 150 Beacon street, early today. He was 66 years old.

Judge Lowell was scheduled to sit today in naturalization cases. He was an authority on naturalization.

Judge LeBaron C. Colt of the same court called a meeting of the judges, and all the federal courts in Boston adjourned.

Judge Lowell's father was George G. Lowell, a descendant of James Russell Lowell. He was a cousin of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard. His mother was Miss Mary Ellen Parker. He was graduated from Harvard in 1876 and continued his studies in the Harvard law school from 1877 to 1879. He was admitted to the bar in 1880.

He was a member of the common council of Boston from 1889 to 1892 and of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1893 to 1898. He was appointed a judge of the United States district court for the district of Massachusetts in 1898 and on Feb. 23, 1903, was appointed to the United States circuit court, first circuit.

PORTLAND, ME., PASTOR RESIGNS.
PORTLAND, Me.—The Rev. William F. Slade, pastor of the Second Parish Congregational church, has tendered his resignation, to take effect June 1.

FLIGHT OF 124 MILES OVER SEA BY FRENCH AVIATOR NEW RECORD

NICE, France.—A new record for over-sea flight was made Sunday when Lieutenant Bague drove his Blériot monoplane over the Mediterranean from Antibes to the island of Gorgona, off the Italian coast, a distance of 200 kilometers or 124.5 miles.

Lieutenant Bague started at 7:30 Sunday morning with the intention of landing on Corsica and proceeding thence, by way of Sicily, to Tunis to visit the colonel of the fourth Algerian rifles, from which regiment he resigned to devote himself to aviation.

In the presence of a few spectators, and with no craft in the sea to guide him, the aviator left the ground and shaped his course southward. Aided by a strong wind, his progress was rapid, and a despatch was received here that he had arrived at Gorgona, an island lying between Corsica and Leghorn, at one in the afternoon.

It had been his intention to land at Ajaccio on the west coast of Corsica, but losing his way, he shaped his course too far north. As it was, he covered a greater distance over the water than he had carried out his original plan.

Lieutenant Bague's over-sea flight breaks the previous record held by A. D. McCurdy, who on Jan. 30 last flew from Key West to within 10 miles of the Cuban shore, a distance of 91 miles. Glenn H. Curtiss, last August, made a flight over Lake Erie of 64 miles.

LAREDO, Tex.—Slight damage to the government scouting aeroplane in which Lieutenant Foulis and Philip Parmelee made a new world's record on Friday of 24.7m. for a cross-country flight of 116 miles caused those two aviators to land 12 miles south of Eagle Pass Sunday morning, shortly after they left there at 8:30 on their return trip to this city.

PRESIDENT DIAZ SAYS REPORTS OF REVOLT COLORED

Declares in Interview That Exaggerated Newspaper Accounts Have Hurt Country.

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—W. D. McCrackan, C. S. B., M. A., member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, was presented to President Diaz recently and had an interesting interview.

The President was in fine condition, with a strong, steady voice. He said that the so-called yellow press (prensa amarilla) in the United States had done Mexico some injury in exaggerating the present revolt; the damage thus done would be repaired, but for the moment it had hurt the country.

President Diaz gave some interesting incidents of his trip to the United States 20 years ago, when Gen. U. S. Grant, Col. John W. Foster and Jay Gould entertained him, and he was given a special train to tour the United States.

Mr. McCrackan assured the President that were he to repeat the visit, the Americans would again show him great honor. General Diaz replied that he hoped again to visit the United States, after he had firmly established his governmental policy in Mexico.

PICTURE THEATRE DESTROYED.
ST. PETERSBURG.—Ninety persons, mostly children, perished in a fire that destroyed a moving picture theater at Bologna Sunday. Forty persons were injured. Fire hundred persons were in the building when it caught fire from the moving picture machine.

Two Leaders in the Cast of Play Soon to Be Given Harvard Delta Upsilon



F. M. Elliot as Spencer and T. M. Spelman as Bess Bridges in "The Fair Maid of the West."

JUSTICE HUGHES MAY HEAD BOARD

WASHINGTON—Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States supreme court may be the head of the commission to consider the proposed increase in the rate of second class postal matter.

It is expected that President Taft will soon announce the personnel of the commission and Mr. Hughes' name has been put forward because the act provides that one of the members be a judicial officer of the United States. The commission must report not later than Dec. 1 next.

1 next.

NINTH AUTOMOBILE SHOW STARTS IN BY BREAKING RECORDS

Mechanics Building and Horticultural Hall Present Handsome Sight With Decorations and Cars.

After a record breaking opening Saturday evening, the Boston automobile show under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association opened this morning for the first full day of the season. A large number of visitors was on hand when the doors were opened and judging from the way they kept coming, a fine Monday crowd is sure to be in attendance.

Saturday's opening was a marked success and both buildings were well filled during the entire evening. That Manager Chester I. Campbell has kept his promise of giving Boston its best exhibit of cars and accessories was the verdict of all. Mechanics building was handsomely decorated and the exhibits placed to the greatest possible advantage. Horticultural hall also presented a very attractive sight.

The decorations are very handsome. At intervals along the walls are hung large reproductions of photographs of some of the most famous automobile roads in the world. Grand hall is transformed into a brilliant spectacle of colonial days. Not an inch of the original construction is to be seen. The immense rafters at the top of the hall are concealed by a ceiling of pale blue, the fronts of the balconies are hidden beneath imitation marble, the stage is unrecognizable, and the large floor space is occupied by attractive displays of the automobile manufacturers' art.

Spaces are divided into regular lots by Roman pillars in imitation marble, surmounted by life-size golden eagles and garlands of flowers. Delicate green entwines the whole. Much of the artistic decoration was planned by Ernest W. Campbell, architect, sculptor and painter brother of Manager Campbell.

The show contains the most extensive exhibit of domestic and foreign automobiles ever assembled in one show in this country, and the verdict of the initiated is that this year's show surpasses anything of its kind that ever occurred. There are over 400 exhibitors, dealers in pleasure and commercial cars and accessories.

In addition to touring cars there are limousines and about all kinds of pleasure cars, patrol wagons and formidable commercial trucks. Touring cars occupy the main floor, trucks and taxis the basement, while the accessories are in the galleries, and include various types of fur garments. Horticultural hall contains a sort of overflow, for so huge is the display that Mechanics building is unequal to it. And Manager Campbell's arrangements for the great crowd are shown to have been well advised.

PLAN LOWELL AUTO RACES.

So as to be on the safe side in case the matter of holding another series of auto races at Lowell is decided upon next fall, Senator Joseph Hibbard of Lowell, Mass., has presented a bill to the Legislature asking the authority of closing the highways there between the dates of Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 this year. The bill asks that the roads be closed on any three days during the month so that the Lowell Automobile Club may be able to decide upon some races.

JUSTICE LURTON CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON—Justice Lurton of the United States supreme court has accepted the position of general chairman of the local committee to arrange for the twenty-ninth church congress, to be held here April 25, 26, 27 and 28.

President Automobile Manufacturers Who Say the Touring Car Leads All



WALTER E. FLANDERS,
President E-M-F Company.

ADJUSTING MAIN AUTO BEARINGS DELICATE WORK

The average motor car mechanic is a capable workman, but as is common in all occupations there are men doing work of this nature, says the Motor Car, who are not suited, either from a viewpoint of skill or experience, for the successful accomplishment of the more delicate adjustments which are always necessary on the various parts of the motor vehicle.

A good workman is very careful in everything he undertakes, and he takes a certain pride in the successful accomplishment of his work which the incapable workman can not possess. Among the adjustments which require considerable skill and mechanical ability may be mentioned that of the main bearings of the motor. The difference between two workmen is seldom better shown than in a job of this character, and the experienced shop foreman can tell the capabilities of the workmen by simply watching them at work.

In conventional designs of motors, the bottom of the crankcase may be removed and the bearings are then accessible for adjustment. It is well to remove the spark plug from the cylinder, and disengage the clutch, so that the crankshaft may be turned without any exertion, or other resistance than that of the bearings.

Remove the boxes and examine carefully for any signs of roughness and measure or try with blue to ascertain if they are perfectly true, and not worn out of round. If either of these conditions exist, the boxes must be restored to their original contour, which requires the service of a skilled mechanic.

If, however, the boxes and shaft bearing are in good condition, it is merely necessary to remove a thin shim or liner from between the top and bottom boxes, and set up on the nuts until the box beds firmly against the remaining shims and motor base. It is difficult to turn the shaft, the bearing surface should be tested with Prussian blue for high spots and these removed by scraping. If none exist, that is, if a good bearing is found, a thinner shim should be inserted than the one which has been removed, and the nuts again set up. This process of scraping and fitting should be followed with each bearing individually until setting up any of them will not prevent rotation of the shaft. After each bearing has been fitted in this manner, the boxes should be adjusted until the top boxes bed firmly against the base, under which conditions the shaft should turn without undue friction.

TOURING CAR IS CALLED THE CZAR OF AUTOMOBILES

Walter E. Flanders of the E-M-F Company Says This Type Has Won Greatest Fame.

Nothing in the whole field of motoring affords such varied and constant pleasure, says Walter E. Flanders, president of the E-M-F Company, as the form of use that has given the name to a type of car that has won greatest fame, and has become more generally used than any other. The touring car is the czar of automobiles. It is in touring that the owner of the motor car finds his greatest pleasure.

Multitudinous as are the uses of the automobile, there is one field that must always be supremely attractive to the majority of owners. It makes no difference whether the car was purchased for pleasure or utility purposes. The pleasure of touring cannot be equaled by any other pastime. Automobile touring is a boon to mankind.

There is nothing in the world that affords as much joy as a slashing trip through a country that lies always open to the automobile tourist. For him the bonds of the time table are loosened—he may go whither he will—and his journey need not be marred by passing through this manufacturing town or that as must be the case of him who relies upon the railroad for travel.

The automobile tourist is his own time table. He starts at his pleasure, and if he comes to a place where he would stop and rest all he needs is a pressure of the foot, a turn of the hand and he is there, to stay as long as it may please him.

Through woods and plains; over hills and valleys; by broad rivers and bubbling brooks; in settled country or in solitudes; he makes his own itinerary. He need not fear to venture as far from civilization as his wanderlust may lead.

To the man who owns a motor car and knows its use, America is indeed the promised land. In every state, in every country stirs the spirit of the good roads movement. Everywhere he will find preparation being made for him as the bringer of progress and civilization and the agent of prosperity.

There never was such an instrument to promote democracy as the motor car. One might expect exclusiveness as on the part of a man who shares the road in his \$10,000 car with the owner of a runabout, but one would be disappointed. Let a man in the runabout be in trouble and he will find his richer brother cheerfully pausing to give the help of his high priced chauffeur, and glad enough to accept the cheerful return of the favor. The next day or the next week all good automobilists become brothers of the road when once the longing for the road has seized them.

DAYTON BANQUET A SUCCESS.

The second annual banquet of the Dayton Automobile Club was held in Dayton, O., on Feb. 14. During the past year the club has succeeded in bringing its membership up to 400, erecting a country club house, promoting a three-day automobile meet and securing better roads in Dayton. The following were elected governors at the meeting which preceded the banquet: E. A. Deeds, William Stroop, Walter Kidder, S. Rufus Jones, C. M. Stout, Charles Seybold, P. H. Worman, Dr. W. H. Harman and J. A. Stevens.

MRS. W. L. DOUGLAS PASSES ON.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Mrs. Naomi Augusta Douglas, wife of former Governor William L. Douglas, passed on at her home here Sunday night. Mrs. Douglas was the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burgess Terry, formerly of Newton Lower Falls.

Advertising and Commerce

Advertising has come to be and in the future increasingly is going to be the one great motive power of commercial activity and extension. Advertising is in its infancy. As against the possibilities, it might be said that commercial growth is yet in its infancy. And advertising which is going to bring commercial interests into vigorous manhood, will in such effort grow stronger and stronger itself.

Unreasoning opposition against advertising has taken its proper place with many traditions of the dead past. The question today with the successful business enterprise is how much more ought to be spent this year over the big appropriation of last year.

One difficulty in getting the best returns from advertising lies in a lack of sufficient knowledge on the advertiser's part of what a newspaper can give him or actually has to offer.

At all times the Monitor, and increasingly so, is the right medium for the advertiser who has something necessary, useful or luxurious and places his reputation behind his offerings and aims to guarantee satisfaction to his customers. That's the kind of advertising Monitor readers want to see

TWELVE YEARS AGO WE BUILT THE

first Oldsmobile

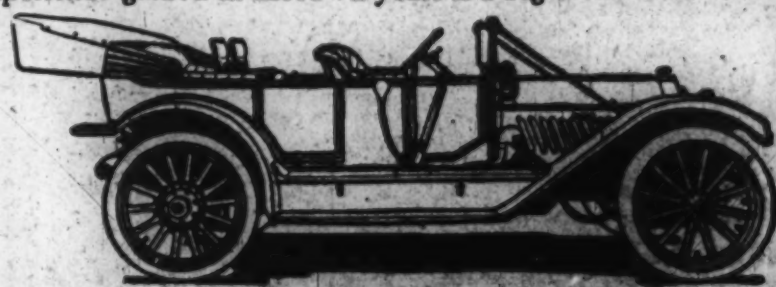
THE SMALL CURVED DASH RUNABOUT

TODAY we are building the largest Touring Cars in America

The AUTOCRAT and The LIMITED

Experience gained in those 12 years is a big asset behind our cars.

1911



1911

42-inch Wheels, Six Cylinders, 20-40 H. P., 120-in. Wheel Base, Spring Seven Passengers.
Price \$5000

OLDS MOTOR WORKS

ENGINE EFFICIENCY AND THE RELATION OF SPARK TIMING TO IT

Late Sparking Increases
Ratio of Fuel Consumption
to Power Developed and
Causes Waste.

HEAT VALUE IS SAME

What determines the power of a given engine? Obviously, the force of the impulses on the piston heads. Anything reducing that force reduces the power. Let us consider, then the effects of the timing of the ignition as regards the forces liberated, says R. W. Todd in Motor, for we must assume at the outset that other factors remain constant. When the spark takes place it raises to the igniting temperature a very minute portion of the combustible gases within the cylinder. A flame at once starts, and is propagated through the gas so that in a short time all the combustible elements are burned.

Two things happen: a new set of chemical compounds is evolved, which happen to be gaseous in nature; and a tremendous amount of heat is liberated. This heat expands the new gases, or causes them to try to expand, and in so doing they drive the piston out. When the spark occurs at the proper time, the combustion is finished before the piston moves away appreciably. That is, the space occupied by the "explosive mixture" is at its minimum, and the compression at a maximum. This causes the combustion and evolution of heat to be rapid, so the pressure of the expanded gases is as high as may be when the piston starts moving outward.

But when the spark occurs late these conditions are upset. The combustion is slower; since the moving away of the piston reduces the compression and allows the charge to cool slightly, which reduces the speed of flame propagation; besides, there is a larger volume (do not misunderstand me to mean quantity) of gas to be ignited. As the combustion is retarded, heat is given off more slowly; more of it can escape to the cylinder walls instead of being converted into mechanical energy; and the efficiency of what does remain is interfered with by the retreat of the piston, which does not give it a chance to do its work.

To say that, with other conditions the same, the power falls off with a late spark, is the equivalent of saying that the efficiency is reduced, for to obtain given results more gasoline must be consumed.

The same consideration explains overheating. The heat value contained in a given quantity of gasoline is constant; and if more gasoline is burned in each "explosion," just so much more heat is liberated each time. Then, as the work actually done represents but a definite quantity of heat, the excess to be disposed of must be greater, and overheating follows, unless the cooling is unusually efficient.

MATHESON "SILENT SIX" FOR 1911



REMARKABLE WORK DONE BY MOTOR TRUCKS IS TOLD

Morris Grabowsky, Vice-President and General Manager of the Alden Sampson Manufacturing Company, Tells of Their Advantages Over Horses.

To make a statement that the motor truck is here, says Morris Grabowsky, vice-president and general manager of the Alden Sampson Manufacturing Company, and that the limit of its usefulness is determined by the number of business interests in the country is not to startle with something new the men who understand this industry. And yet there is a surprising number of men—business men—who are in total of semi-darkness as to the secrets in time saving, economy of operation and strength that the motor truck holds for them.

The motor vehicle is bound to displace the horse—more slowly perhaps, but just as certainly as the automobile has put horse and carriage travel out of date. For the past eight years Mr. Grabowsky has been active in the motor truck industry and enthusiastic over its future. He has seen it grow from a most humble beginning to a firmly established, leading industry. Eight years ago the motor truck was crude, an experiment. To-day the figures tell a different story. In New York, which leads the world, it is estimated there are 2,300 motor trucks. This number is far below what it will be in a few years. All through the East there is a large demand.

In the West the awakening is more recent and consequently the motor truck has not become the recognized factor in transportation that it will be when its utility and economy are appreciated. Chicago offers an example which may be taken as indicative of the awakening in the West. Three years ago there were 48 motor trucks in Chicago. The latest figures show at least 900 to be in use there now.

The users of the motor truck are easily stated in two simple words: Every use. Whether it is the light delivery, the heavy freight or the intermediate hauling problems, the motor truck stands alone with nothing to fear in the way of competition from horses. It is not surprising that there are so many far-sighted men in all industries today who recognize the motor truck as the solution of their delivery problems. The way to convince men is to produce evidence. Making a statement as to what a motor truck can do or will do is a feeble way of talking value. People want to know what the motor truck has done and what it is doing.

A nationally known safe company of New York owns a five-ton Sampson

truck. One day the officials of this company decided to put their truck through a test. Impartial critics held a watch. It was shown that a safe was loaded, delivered and placed in one fourth the time it took the team of horses that formerly did the work. One great time-saving device was a windlass used in raising and lowering the safe and propelled by the motor of the truck.

A test of another kind lasting a whole day was given several months ago by a quarry company of Quincy, Mass. This company sought to determine how much a Sampson four-ton truck could do in 10 hours. The results were nothing short of astounding. The truck hauled 12 loads from the quarries to various yards in and about Quincy. It delivered an aggregate of 106,400 pounds, or 531.5 tons that day. The smallest load was 7900 pounds, the largest 11,000 pounds.

Such wonderful and convincing work stamps the motor truck as a great boon in this age, when it is recognized that the horse in addition to being too slow is far too costly.

GREAT FUTURE FOR MOTOR TRUCK

"While it is an admitted fact that the motor commercial vehicle is rapidly supplanting the horse-drawn vehicle, there is little conception on the part of the public as to the great future of the motor vehicle," says Morris Grabowsky, general manager of the Sampson Manufacturing Company, which is affiliated with the United States Motor Company.

"The last census bulletin, No. 81, dealing with the production of horse-drawn vehicles, states that there were manufactured in the country, 133,000 business vehicles other than farm wagons, 61,000 delivery wagons, 12,000 heavy wagons and trucks and 305,000 farm wagons, making a total of 711,000 horse-drawn vehicles used for business purposes that will eventually be replaced by the more modern means of transportation.

"While the commercial vehicle industry has grown with wonderful rapidity the surface has only been scratched and the building of motor-propelled commercial vehicles is in its infancy compared to what it will be in five years hence."

AUTO NOTES

A motor truck purchase with an unusual history is that of a five-ton Sampson freight motor by the Chase Rolling Mills Company, of Waterbury, Conn. G. L. Summey, chief engineer of the company, attended truck shows and investigated along other lines for three years at an expense of \$7000 before selecting a freight motor.

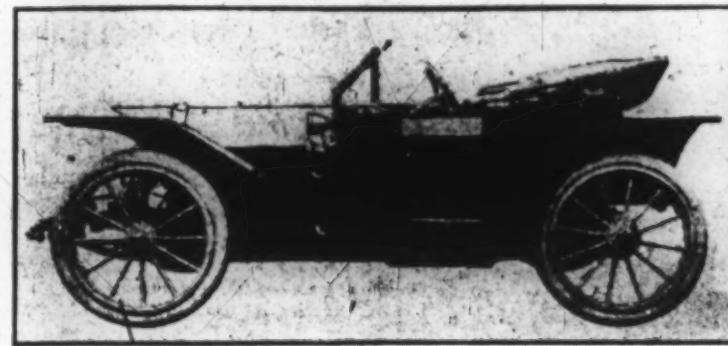
In order that the executive committee of the American Automobile Association may be thoroughly informed as to the needs of the entire membership, President R. P. Hooper planned a transcontinental trip for A. G. Batchelder, chairman of the committee, and that official is now on a trip which takes him to the Pacific coast by the northern route, while the return will be made by the Southern route.

The Fiat racing team, which will not follow the whole national circuit, but will take part in the larger races, is to be made up of David Bruce-Brown, E. H. Parker, Frank Dearborn, Caleb S. Bragg and Joe Matson on the track, with the addition of Felice Nazzaro for the important road races. E. R. Hollander of the Fiat company feels so sure the grand prize will be held at Savannah that he has already engaged quarters for the Fiat team there.

The line of Standard-Dayton motor cars for the season of 1911 offers one of the widest choice of body styles ever introduced by any manufacturer in this country. From two-passenger runabouts to seven-passenger touring cars, many variations in style and in seating capacity are provided. Enclosed cars range from two-passenger inside driven coupes to large and luxurious limousines, seating comfortably five persons inside. In addition to the seat beside the driver, no less than 29 different body styles are mounted on the four standard chassis.

The Motor Truck Club of New York at a recent meeting decided to attempt to arrange for a parade of commercial vehicles to be held April 15. It is thought by this means that attention of merchants will be called to the number of commercial vehicles in use. Dealers and others will be invited to put their machines in line. There will be many varieties of cars if all the dealers take advantage of this offer, ranging in all sizes. Just whether this will appeal to consumers as a reason why they should buy motor trucks, it is hard to say.

KRIT UNDERSLUNG MODEL U



MOTOR CARS ARE NOW THE TOOLS OF CIVILIZATION

General Manager Alfred Reeves of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers Points Out Their Many Uses and Chances for Future.

NEW YORK That the motor car has already become the tool of civilization is the opinion of Alfred Reeves, general manager of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, as expressed in a paper written by him from which the following extracts are taken:

Instead of being termed a fad, or even a vehicle for pleasure use only, the motor car is now the tool of civilization and is performing more thoroughly and more loyally than any other invention of which we have a record, with due consideration of its comparative youth—for automobiles, so far as practical purposes are concerned, have been in use but little more than 11 years. Prior to that time they were experimental and deemed to be toys for the rich.

Even at the first automobile show held in Madison Square Garden 11 years ago, motor cars were looked upon largely as curiosities, although every one admitted their bright future. Each year has seen progress of an extraordinary sort, until we have the perfect car of today, the very latest models of which are shown at the big national automobile show, which opens at Madison Square tonight, and continues for two weeks; the double show made necessary by the large number of makers licensed under the Selden patent.

With almost 400,000 machines in use in this country and the number fast increasing, the statement that the automobile is now the tool of civilization admits of little argument. The so-called

pleasure car, or passenger-carrying vehicle is to a large degree an absolute necessity to a great number of our American people, not one of whom would think of giving up his car any more than he would consider dispensing with his telephone after its advantages were appreciated. In addition there are thousands of new owners entering the field every month, all of whom are receiving proof of an indisputable nature in favor of the motor car's advantages.

The use of cars is now so general and the conveniences and time-saving qualities so apparent in our every day life that machines are not alone taking the place of the horse, but are opening up new fields in our lives that would be undreamed of under ordinary conditions. As an educational factor, the motor is far more important than is a mere vehicle for pleasure driving. Every family can find almost continuous use for the modern motor vehicle. A prominent manufacturer points out that the head of the household can use it going to and from his business; for making business calls; entertaining customers and business associates and for touring.

Although the growth of the automobile industry has been of magical character, the zenith has been reached without any great traction, mainly because the trade has been in strong business lands, with mechanical men of the highest ability developing machines along practical and sane lines.

SCHACHT AUTOS ATTRACT MANY SHOW VISITORS

Motor Is of Forty-Horse-power Type and Is Cast in Block—Well Known in West.

The 40-horse-power Schacht, selling for \$1380, is one of the interesting exhibits of the Boston auto show. Its manufacturer, the Schacht Motor Car Company of Cincinnati, has been building automobiles for 10 years and has sold its entire product in the middle West. The company has been very conservative, but is enabled to supply an increased territory by the completion of its new, up-to-date factory, covering more than six acres of floor space. It has incorporated into the 1911 models all those features which years of experience have convinced it are necessary in the construction of a first-class car. According to its doctrine, power, strength, durability and appearance are the cardinal requirements of the up-to-date motor car.

The motor, developing 40-horsepower, is cast in block. It is the only car in the medium priced class which has both the large valves and the long stroke motor, the distinctive advance found in the high priced cars of the year. All parts of the car have been built with a view of strength and rigidity and durability, without needless weight. The crank shaft is exceptionally strong, being 2½ inches in diameter, and is mounted on large bearings, the transmission at which point a great many cars of this class have developed weaknesses. It is of special design and is strong enough for a car of double the weight, also the rear axle is heavy and rigid.

In appearance it is long and tapers, having a wheel base of 130 inches and an extreme length of 14 feet. The springs are of special design, and with the long wheel base give the car the easy riding qualities.

Owners have found it very economical of gasoline and oil, a gallon of gasoline being sufficient for 18 miles in city service. During the bad weather of the last month these cars have been in daily use and have made very attractive tours over bad roads. The manufacturer claims that the car is particularly adapted for the use of the motorist who uses his car all the year round and will surprise many an owner by its performance under severe conditions.

Chas. A. Martin of 178 Devonshire street are agents for Massachusetts and Rhode Island.



Model EA
4 cyl., 30 h. p.
5-passenger
Touring Car

\$1400

Including Magneto, Gas
Lamps and Generator
Top and Windshield Extra.

No Better Car at Any Price Than This

THERE isn't an automobile in the \$1800 class that offers more genuine value than this big, beautiful, easy-riding Maxwell Touring Car. In workmanship, quality, style, it certainly has no superior. Efficiency, durability and economical maintenance are absolutely certain in this model. Built for constant and unfailing service, it is simple to operate, easy to care for and easy to handle in crowded traffic.

No need to crawl underneath this car. Everything is readily

accessible. Spring-hinged floors enable you to reach any part underneath the body. Simple control, absence of complicated mechanism, simple and effective oiling system render a chauffeur unnecessary. Motoring is a pleasure.

Every feature is the best and most approved. Unit construction, three-point suspension, multiple-disc clutch, shaft drive, water cooling and metal bodies are points of construction that were incor-

porated in the first Maxwell made. Only the most expensive cars employ them. Today most moderate-priced cars have adopted some. None have all except the Maxwell.

Foremost engineers approve these features. They insure, more than anything else, Maxwell reliability, durability and low maintenance cost. In public achievement this car has no equal. Persistently and constantly it has scored in every event in which it has participated.

Don't Fail to See This Model at the Show

If you intend purchasing an automobile, this Model deserves your closest inspection. Don't part with your money before you have investigated its wonderful value. It is a great seller and our allotment is going fast. Let us take you out in it—tell you its history—explain how simple it is, both mechanically and to operate—compare its value with that of any other car. In any event, read about it if you cannot come in. We will put evidence before you that will aid you in making your motor car investment. A postal will do. Just say, "Mail Books."

United Motor Boston Company

Branch of the United States Motor Company

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No excessive weight
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"REMOVE FIVE NUTS—THAT IS ALL"

CANNOT STICK
NOR BIND
UNAFFECTED BY
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At BOSTON
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WE ARE NOW LOCATED
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EQUIPPED THAN EVER
TO SERVE OUR PATRONS

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ENDING OF CONGRESS HALTS EFFORTS FOR MEDICAL LEGISLATION

Mann Bill, Which Got Through the House, Fails to Pass the Senate as Part of Appropriation Acts.

WILL RENEW FIGHT

WASHINGTON—With the adjournment on March 4 of the Sixty-first Congress there ended for the time being a campaign for some form of federal health regulation, which was waged unremittently during both sessions of that Congress.

The Mann bill finally got through the House, despite the objections which had been urged against it and was only prevented from being attached to one of the big appropriation bills in the Senate by reason of the fact that it was new legislation, and therefore would have to come up as a separate measure. The "new legislation" objection arose from the fact that the bill created new offices and widened the duties of the public health and marine hospital service.

In the next Congress the fight will be taken up again, for the proponents of this legislation, having been partially successful at this time, will renew the contest with increased activity and the League for Medical Freedom will continue its opposition. In all probability the question of whether the federal government is to extend its control over the public health will be decided during the two years. In the preliminary skirmishes of the Sixty-first Congress the friends of the medical legislation had somewhat the better of the case.

The advocates of medical legislation included the American Medical Association, which is the official body of the "regular" or allopathic physicians; the committee of one hundred, acting largely as the mouthpiece of the American Medical Association; Senator Owen of Oklahoma, acting on his own initiative, and Representative James R. Mann of Chicago, chairman of the House committee which has jurisdiction over the proposed legislation, the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. The opponents of the federal medical bills have been represented by the National League for Medical Freedom, an organization numbering more than 200,000 members, and including every shade of medical and religious opinion.

The opposition of the League for Medical Freedom had an important deterrent effect in both houses of Congress, as also did the fact that the different interests asking for the legislation were widely separated by conflicting opinions. The health legislation proposed divides itself into two classes—that which called for a department of health, with its place in the cabinet, and that which called for a bureau of health. Under the first classification fall the two bills introduced by Senator Owen, and under the second the bill of Representative Mann, which came so near being enacted into law during the closing weeks of the recent session.

Both Senate bills were referred to the committee on public health and national quarantine, of which Senator Martin of Virginia is the chairman. The Mann bill was referred to the committee of which Mr. Mann was the chairman. No hearings were given on the Senate bills, nor did the Senate consider them.

There were several protected hearings, both before the Mann and the Martin committee on the Mann bill, and a most determined opposition was directed against its passage. This bill ostensibly does nothing more than change the name of the public health and marine hospital service and enlarge its powers. Mr. Mann and other friends of the bill declared that it was harmless, but its opponents claimed that it was dangerous. At the hearings the League for Medical Freedom entered its objections through its counsel, H. L. Gordon of Cincinnati, former Governor Bates of Massachusetts, H. E. Clark of Franklin, Ind., and Col. Fred. A. Bangs of Chicago. Various other men were also heard in opposition, among them Charles W. Miller of Waverley, Ia., and Dr. Lewis Pinkerton Crutcher of Kansas City.

The arguments against the passage of the Mann bill and other bills of a similar character, as presented to the congressional committees by these gentlemen are in substance as follows: A federal department or bureau of health would operate in violation of the constitution. It is not the business of the United States to go into the practice of medicine, but it would be virtually committed to such a practice by the terms of the Mann bill. Speakers for the League for Medical Freedom declared that there was nothing in the Mann bill to prevent an agent of the federal government from entering the home and subjecting the individual to examination.

It is further charged by the opponents of medical legislation that all such legislation must inevitably be in the interest of the dominant allopathic school, and that this would be un-American and undemocratic; that it would be class legislation and would result in creating a state school of medicine, or a medical monopoly, fostered by governmental patronage. In confirmation of this, it is pointed out that there are at present about 7000 physicians employed in the various health activities of the federal government, and without exception all are allopaths.

In order to secure a position under the

Retiring Senator From Missouri Made Member of Fortifications Board



WILLIAM WARNER.

WASHINGTON—Senator William Warner of Missouri, whose term expired on Saturday, was appointed by President Taft to the civilian vacancy on the board of ordnance and fortifications.

Senator Warner's nomination was confirmed in open session of the Senate, which is said to be without precedent since Grant was confirmed as general in the army.

SURFMAN PLUNGES INTO BREAKERS TO SAVE THREE MEN

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—Reports from Highland light show that the Boston fishing schooner Mattakesett, lying in an exposed position on the inner bars of Peaked Hill, Cape Cod, is being covered by sand.

The vessel went ashore during a northerly gale early Sunday. The crew manned their duties and were all saved. Surfman Oliver of the Highland Light station plunged into the surf and rescued, single handed, Captain Parsons and two of his crew who had been thrown out of their capsized dory. The captain said that without aid the three men could not have gained the shore through the breakers.

Captain Parsons, regarding the wreck, says that he was asleep below and was not called till the schooner had slid over the outer bars.

The Mattakesett is a vessel of 77 tons, 85 feet long, and was built in Essex, Mass., in 1898. Her home port is Boston.

Captain Overholt of the United States revenue cutter Graham has reported by wireless that he has inspected the stranded craft, and believes that she can be saved.

The vessel is loaded with 20,000 pounds of gunnells, and was bound for Gloucester to discharge, it is understood.

SEEK MEMORIAL HALL AT EVERETT

The five patriotic societies of Everett have started a movement to obtain a memorial hall in Everett, to be used by them. They are planning for a fair to be held this fall, in which to raise a fund for the erection of the building.

It is proposed to erect a hall which will cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000 exclusive of the land and furnishings.

government, a physician, no matter what his particular school might be, would be obliged to pass an examination according to allopathic standards. Such being the conditions today, the opponents of the bill asked what would be the effect of an enlargement of the medical powers of the government. They assert that the effect would be to give into the hands of one school of medicine a monopoly, by virtue of the increased prestige and authority which would accompany the enlarged powers of any medical bureau or department.

It has been urged by friends of the medical bills that there is nothing in them to warrant the belief that they would invade the rights of the individual, but in the absence of any specific safeguards in the bills, and in view of the vague and general language employed, the advocates of medical freedom contend that the danger lies not so much in what the bills openly declare, but in what is implied by their general phrasing.

Another argument against the enactment of federal health legislation is that there is no public demand for it. Speakers for medical freedom said that the bills created special privileges and were stimulated by special interests and not by the public at large. It was pointed out that the state of the public health in the country has never demanded federal intervention, and the recent statistics of the census bureau were quoted to confirm the assertion that the mortality rate in the country is decreasing.

Thousands of telegrams poured in on members of Congress when the Mann bill was introduced, asking its defeat. It is pointed out by medical freedom supporters that there is growing up a strong sentiment in favor of medical liberty, and independence, that the people are satisfied with the medical status quo and do not want it disturbed, that the principle of state's rights, applied to the medical question, means leaving it in the hands of state and municipal authorities.

BOSTON 1915 PLANS MANY NEW PROJECTS FOR THE COMING YEAR

"Boston 1915" today announces its program for the coming year. Among the projects which the association hopes to bring to a successful issue before the end of another 12 months are the following:

- Establish a proper public authority to plan and provide for the comprehensive development of the city.
- Federate the cities and towns of the metropolitan district.
- Organize a larger use of school houses.
- Secure a larger and better use of playgrounds and other recreation facilities.
- Create a central civic building.
- Establish more convenience stations and drinking fountains.
- Investigate the part-time school problem.
- Create a central library for teachers.
- Secure laws for enforcing parental responsibility.
- Make definite provision for better sidewalks.
- Extend free art exhibitions.

In a statement issued by the organization it is pointed out that "the program constitutes the largest cooperative undertaking in connection with the development of a city yet attempted in any American community. During the past 12 months there have been more than 250 meetings of the various committees and conferences dealing intimately with projects submitted by the various organizations," says the statement. "Every association of any importance in the city connected with any phase of the work of Boston 1915 has been represented in the making of the common plan."

With regard to city planning the statement adds: "A definite city plan is necessary to the healthy growth of any modern city."

"The city planning conference of Boston 1915 in its recent report declares that a city plan should include transportation (passenger and freight) by rail, by road and by water; water supply and drainage; lands and public use; and building and housing regulations; and that such metropolitan improvements should be planned by a permanent commission."

"On their recommendation the directors of Boston 1915 have put in a bill (House No. 1109) creating such a commission. Moreover, the organization is backing three bills that will help to make better housing conditions." (Senate No. 197) increasing the sanitary police from five to 10, (House No. 444) defining a tenement house, and (House No. 1231) making overcrowding a misdemeanor.

With reference to the larger use of schoolhouses, the report calls attention to the fact that school buildings in the city of Boston have cost more than \$20,000,000 and they are used about 1000 hours a year out of a possible 4000 hours. Three quarters of the time that most school buildings stand idle they might be used for lectures, for music, for clubs, for classes, for neighborhood meetings and gatherings of every proper sort.

The organization proposes to study the needs of the community in the matter of playgrounds, and then to make definite plans for their more extensive use.

A central civic building is recommended where the more than 60 charitable and civic organizations of the city that are now paying more than \$600,000 annually in rents may be housed, thus avoiding duplication and increasing cooperation.

The passage of House bill No. 473, fathered by Grafton D. Cushing, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is advocated. The bill is aimed to secure parental responsibility.

A plan for better Boston sidewalks is embodied in House bill No. 563, which makes definite provision for this improvement by calling for the building of 10 miles of concrete sidewalks each year.

Other projects on the program are gone into at some length by the report, such as the federation of greater Boston, made familiar by the campaign of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the building of a central library for teachers.

SEVENTH MASONIC DISTRICT MEETING

Representatives from all of the Masonic lodges of the seventh district are to meet in the new Masonic temple in Everett Saturday at 2 p. m. to exemplify the degrees under the direction of Charles L. Purinton, deputy grand master, and Frederic L. Putnam of Melrose, grand lecturer.

Each of the degrees will be worked by separate lodges.

COUNT APPONYI BACK IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Count Apponyi, the Hungarian statesman, has returned to this city from a tour of the country and contemplates sailing for home Tuesday.

He speaks in enthusiastic terms of the remarkable progress and development he observed in many parts of the United States and of the interest everywhere shown in reducing war budgets and advancing the cause of peace.

FAREWELL TO C. C. HARDY.

Members of the Highland Glen Club of Newton Highlands tonight at the Woodland Park hotel, Auburndale, will give a farewell dinner to Charles C. Hardy, an active member of the organization, on the eve of his going to San Francisco to reside.

Will Talk to Dorchester School Dressed in Garb of the American Pioneer



(Photo by Marcantoni.)
MISS BERTIE K. SHIPLEY.

Stories of America's pioneers and of the backwoodsmen of the Tennessee mountains will be told by Miss Bertie K. Shipley in the Mather school at Dorchester today at 3 p. m. Miss Shipley will also tell the children of the peace flags of the world of which she is the custodian. More than 1000 tickets have been issued.

Miss Shipley tells her stories in the dialect of the mountaineers with whom she was brought up, and dresses in the coonskin cap and leather hunting jacket of the pioneer.

Miss Shipley's repertoire includes stories of Daniel Boone, Andrew Jackson, Davy Crockett, Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln.

Miss Shipley will also talk to the children of the Longfellow school on March 23.

DINNER AT LYNN FOR TEAMS ADDING 1070 Y. M. C. A. NAMES

LYNN, Mass. Leaders in the Y. M. C. A. campaign for 1000 members are today preparing to give a dinner to the 10 teams which added 1070 names to the roll before the clock struck 12 on Saturday night.

The revenue derived from this additional membership will be spent in providing new and better attractions for the members. Secretary Chase having many plans ready for fruition.

An noteworthy feature of the campaign was the presence on the executive committee of leading Lynn business men who had not previously been in any way identified with the association.

BETTER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES SEEN

WINCHESTER, Mass. In an address on "Individualism" before the people's primary Sunday night Gerald Stanley pointed out that modern inventions, while enlarging human capacities, had compelled the formation of a new type of man.

"It has seemed to me," said the speaker, "that we are not only going to have new and better motives in our modern business men, but we are going to be compelled to have them. The new motives are going to be thrust upon us."

ASSESSING PLAINTS TO BE DEALT WITH

Charges that Boston's assessors have not properly performed their duties will be considered this week by the finance commission. The allegations before the commission were made by the United Improvement Association which published them in its annual report.

Members of the board of assessors claim that the charges are not fair and maintain that they can convince the finance commission, or any other tribunal, of their fidelity to the citizens of Boston.

HISTORIC PAGEANT FOR NORTHAMPTON

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Betty Allen chapter, D. A. R., has voted to present an historical pageant on the old golf links at Warner Meadow early in June.

Miss Margaret M. Eager of Boston, who conducted the Deerfield pageant last summer, will have charge. The departure of the Puritans from England will be portrayed, with scenes in Northampton, England, followed by historical events up to and including the civil war period.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT CONSIDERED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The city government will appoint a committee of five aldermen and five councilmen to select a commission of seven citizens for investigation of the question of a municipal lighting plant.

This committee will report its findings to the city government. The Massachusetts Lighting Company now controls the gas and electric light companies.

PLEA FOR NEW YORK PIER EXTENSION TO SECRETARY OF WAR

NEW YORK—R. A. C. Smith and his colleagues left here bearing a mass of evidence to be used in an appeal for the lengthening of the two Chelsea piers to accommodate the big liners at a hearing this afternoon in Washington before Secretary Dickenson of the war department.

"The immediate, urgent necessity," said Mr. Smith, "is to provide accommodations in the port of New York for the two big ships which will make their first voyage across the Atlantic in June. We shall explain to the secretary of state some of the problems which these new ships, the Olympic and the Titanic, will raise."

"In the largest ships now open to them the sterns of these huge vessels will project 65 feet into the river beyond the end of the piers. This is certainly more dangerous to river traffic than if the piers were extended to the length of the ships. But one of the most important points is this: How will other steamships dock in safety when one of these giants is lying in her slip?"

"There would be danger for the other ships and for the docked liner as well. I have found, after close study of the subject, that it is not practicable to dock such big boats anywhere except in the North river. For the present, at least, I think the best place is at the new Chelsea piers."

"In favor of the extension of the Chelsea piers there is this to be said: There is 45 feet of water and plenty of room for the handling of the largest boats. I am not sure that the channel between Castle point, Hoboken, and the Chelsea piers is not more than 250 feet wide. I believe it is 250 feet wide. In that case, if the piers were extended 100 feet, there would still be a 250-foot channel."

Waverley Forum is opened with civic meeting.

WAVERLEY FORUM IS OPENED WITH CIVIC MEETING

WAVERLEY, Mass.—There was a large attendance at the first session of the Waverley People's Forum in the new Waverley hall on Sunday afternoon.

The purpose of the forum is to stimulate interest in Waverley and the improvement of civic affairs in the town. It is modeled after the method of the Ford hall meetings in Boston.

Judge Arthur Stone gave "A Civic Welcome" and the Rev. Mr. Freeman, president of the Civic League of Braintree, spoke of the purpose and value of the forum. A piano solo by Karl Edmund Backlund was followed by singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the gathering as David Cheney, Post Commander Sylvester C. Frost of Francis Gould post 26, G. A. R., of Arlington, and Robert E. Lassman waved the stars and stripes.

George B. Gallup of the Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston followed with an address. John H. Edwards spoke of the life and work of Theodore Parker.

WELLESLEY BARN PICKED AS SITE OF SENIORS COUNCIL

WELLESLEY, Mass. Seniors of Wellesley College are holding their assembly in the barn this afternoon. The department of music will give a faculty recital Tuesday afternoon in Billings hall. Miss Emily J. Hurd, pianist, and Frank S. Currier, violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will play.

Prof. C. H. Farnsworth of the teachers college, Columbia University, will lecture this evening in Billings hall on the place and value of practical music in the college curriculum.

Richard Fuller of Boston will lecture Wednesday in college hall chapel before the Latin department on "Caesarea, North Africa, the Court of Sene. Daughter of Mark Antony." The lecture will be illustrated.

HILLES SUCCEEDS NORTON ON APRIL 4

WASHINGTON—Charles A. Hilles, assistant secretary of the treasury, is to succeed Charles D. Norton as secretary to President Taft on April 1, when Mr. Norton leaves to become Vice president of the First National Bank of New York.

Mr. Hilles had made arrangements to retire from public life and had entered into a partnership agreement with Edmund Dwight of New York to act as general agent for a London insurance company. President Taft sent for Mr. Hilles and obtained his consent to the dissolution of the partnership agreement.

MINNEAPOLIS FIRE LOSS OF \$1,000,000

MINNEAPOLIS—Fire destroyed the Syndicate block on Nicollet avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Sunday, with a loss estimated at \$1,000,000. Twelve persons were rescued from the upper stories of the building. The entire fire department of Minneapolis was inadequate and St. Paul sent help.

The building was a landmark in Minneapolis, and was erected in 1882 by a number of business men. About three years ago it was bought by the Boston Trust Company.

Japanese Prints Subject of Talk at Art Museum by Dr. Ross, the Collector



ACTOR TAKING PART OF WOMAN. Painted by Torii Kiyonobu, 1664-1729, now among the Boston exhibits.

Dr. Deuman Ross talked at the Museum of Fine Arts on Sunday afternoon about the Japanese prints which he considers the best introduction to the study of Oriental art, as they are easier to understand than the Sung paintings and Hang bronzes.

Dr. Ross first became interested in Japanese prints about 20 years ago and bought many from M. Bing in Paris, who had his agents gathering thousands of prints for him in Japan. A few years later Mr. Bing brought a collection to New York and Boston to be sold. Quincy A. Shaw and Dr. Ross were the two largest buyers. A Moromon sold for \$1000 and many brought \$250 and \$300.

Mr. Fenellosa being curator of the Japanese department at that time became as enthusiastic as Dr. Ross and the department had now about 20,000 Japanese prints, many of them having been given by Dr. Ross.

The subjects of the prints range from actors to domestic scenes, landscapes to birds and flowers.

Cyrus E. Dallin, the sculptor, spoke to an audience in the court of Renaissance casts.

PARADE ROUTE FOR EVACUATION DAY IS ARRANGED

Dr. William H. Rudwick, chief marshal of the Evacuation day parade, has decided tentatively on the route of the parade on the one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston on March 17.

Forming in Andrew square and vicinity, the parade will start at 2:30 p. m. sharp and proceed over the following thoroughfares: Dorchester street, East Broadway, G street, Thomas park, G street, East Sixth, H street, East Fourth street, I street, East Eighth street, K street, East Fourth street to Farragut road at the extreme point end of the district, then from that point over a entire length of East Broadway and West Broadway to Dorchester avenue, where it will be dismissed, the marching organizations having Dorchester avenue to the east and west and Broadway extension to the north by which to reach their quarters.

A committee is arranging for a brilliant illumination of the Dorchester Heights monument at night and another committee is planning for the patriotic exercises in the high school assembly hall that night.

AUSTRALIA SEEKS CANADIAN TRADE

MELBOURNE, Australia.—A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited on Frank G. Tudor, minister of trade and customs on Sunday and discussed the possibility of developing Canadian-Australian trade.

The deputation pointed out the importance of obtaining new markets and proposed that the government subsidize a freight service. The minister promised to lay the request before the cabinet.

JUDGE LINDSEY TO BE SPEAKER

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver is announced to speak in favor of women's suffrage before the Cambridge Political Economy Association at Beale hall, Cambridge, on Wednesday, at 10:30 a. m. Richard Barry will speak on Tuesday evening against granting the ballot to women at the home of Miss M. S. Ames, 360 Dartmouth street.

REQUEST TO KOBE COLLEGE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—By the will of Mary A. Holbrook, just offered for probate, her estate, worth \$100,000, is left to Kobe College in Japan and several missionaries in its faculty are among the beneficiaries.

INSTRUCTOR FOR TRADE SCHOOL. WORCESTER, Mass.—John E. Erickson, a foreman for the J. W. Bishop Company, has given up his position to act as instructor at the Worcester trade school.

PROPOSED \$3,000,000 PORTLAND CHANGES SEEN BY B. & M. MEN

Frank Barr, vice president and general manager of the Boston & Maine, with officials, left the North station early today on an inspection tour of the southern and Portland divisions. They will return tonight.

On this trip the party will view portions of the terminal district at Portland, Me., on which it is proposed to spend \$3,000,000 if the Maine Legislature amends the charter of the present Portland union railway station.

The route carries the party out on the southern division up through New Hamp-shire to Concord, over to Lakeport, to Rochester and thence to Portland.

The party will return on the old eastern branch of the Portland division as far as North Berwick and from thence the rest of the way on the old western branch of the Portland division.

It is understood that the Boston & Maine is carrying out a plan of economy and cleaning house as roughly as possible all over the system on account of a drop in the net earnings. This general reduction has been going on for some time.

The amendment of charter sought from the Maine Legislature provides for the establishment of a terminal at the name of the Portland Terminal Company, controlled by the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central railroads, which would include all steam railroads properties exclusive of the Grand Trunk road and all such properties in Westbrook and South Portland.

The amendment also provides that the company may build, purchase and lease street railways within the terminal limits and connecting therewith.

A hearing will be held Tuesday at Augusta, Me.

MISSIONARY WORK CELEBRATION AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Celebration of the anniversary of foreign missionary work will begin Friday afternoon with a woman's meeting in Grace church. Dr. Cannon Douglas presiding. Miss Constance Butler, Miss Mary Riggs Noble and Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery will be speakers.

At the Matheson street church the speakers will be Mrs. W. E. Elmore, Mrs. E. Harriett Stanwood, Miss Harriett Ellis, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody and Miss Butler. The president of Brown University will preside at a meeting to be held in Sayles hall, Brown University, in the evening.

Mrs. Henry Fletcher, wife of the mayor, will preside at a session in the First Baptist church on Saturday. Mrs. E. A. Hanley, Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery, Mrs. W. J. Safford and others will speak.

GETS \$150,000 FOR TITIAN DISCOVERY

LONDON.—Sir Hugh Lane, honorary director of the Municipal Art gallery in Dublin and governor of the National gallery of Ireland, has sold Titian's "Portrait of a Man in a Red Cap" to an English collector for \$150,000.

The portrait, which is supposed to be that of Lorenzo di Medici, became famous after Sir Hugh bought it at auction at Christie's in 1906. It was then so dirty that numerous experts, although recognizing that it was a good painting, doubted that it was by Titian, to whom the catalogue ascribed it, and Sir Hugh was practically the only firm believer in it.

The Colnaghis and Dowdeswells, however, ran up the bidding until \$220,000, or \$110,000, was reached, at which price Sir Hugh got it. A cleaning revealed its genuineness and its beauty. The present buyer is unknown.

DEDICATE CHURCH FREE FROM DEBT

SALEM, Mass.—Free from debt as the result of contributions made at the meeting Sunday afternoon, the new edifice of the Lafayette Street M. E. church was dedicated Sunday evening. The building and parsonage, including furnishings, cost \$47,000. The society owed \$7500 on the property up to Sunday.

Bishop Hamilton at the conclusion of his sermon in the afternoon made a call for funds, and before the service ended \$7935 had been pledged. Two hundred and forty-five dollars additional were secured, making a total of \$8290.

SPECIAL "WORLD IN BOSTON" DAYS

Special days will be a feature of "The World in Boston" missionary exposition which is to be given for four weeks at the Mechanics building. It is probable that the five Saturdays, beginning with April 21, will be "Children's days."

Four denominational days have been decided upon—all Tuesdays. The Episcopal day will be May 9. The others, the dates of which are not yet fixed, will be the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational. Students' day will be May 1, and Massachusetts day April 27.

JUMP AT CLEVELAND FIRE. CLEVELAND, O.—Twenty-six persons were hurt at a fire that destroyed a three-story apartment house today, occupied largely by Greek and other foreign families. Fifty persons leaped from the windows.

VISIT OF ENGINEERS' PARTY TO PANAMA IS AWAITED AT CANAL

One Hundred Members of American Society Are on Way to Make Special Trips Over Zone.

ROUTES LAID OUT

COLON, C. Z.—A special inspection of the work of the Panama canal will be made by 100 members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who are now on the way here in two sections, and will arrive by United Fruit Company's steamers March 9.

The program arranged is as follows: March 10—Special train will leave Panama 8 a. m. Enter Culebra cut at the south end, pass through 8 1/2 mile cut and go out on 95-foot berm at north end. Cross Chagres river on Gamboa bridge, and continue over relocated Panama railroad as far as New Frijoles. Return to Panama over main line of Panama railroad, making stop at manufacturing and repair shops of commission t. Gorgona. Afternoon—Visit quarters, ter's corral at Ancon.

March 11, morning—Special train for Pacific division, via Balboa, and will visit Agua Dulce pumping plant, hydraulic excavation in canal prism and Miraflores locks, turbo-electric power plant at Miraflores and Pedro Miguel locks; thence over Panama railroad to Culebra, where main office building will be visited and inspection made of relief maps and models of locks and dam, afterwards, Culebra cut will be viewed. Evening—Dance and reception at the Hotel Tivoli.

March 12—Trips will be taken to Tagua Island. Special train at 9:30 a. m. for Balboa, where the party will embark on tugs. Lunch will be served at the commission's restaurant at Tagua Island. Evening—Concert by I. C. C. band.

March 13—Special train for Frijoles, thence to Gatun. Day to be spent at Gatun in viewing locks, dams spillway, power plant, reservoir, etc. Lunch at Gatun hotel.

March 14, morning—Special train for Ancon quarry; thence to view operations on Balboa dump, and inspect breakwater under construction to Naos Island. Afternoon—Special train for Balboa, where marine shops and docks will be inspected. Party will embark on tugs at 2 o'clock for inspection of canal and dredging work between Agua Dulce and end of the canal channel. Party will be landed at Balboa and returned by special train.

March 15, morning—Special train to Mendi, thence over tracks of Atlantic division to intersection of French and American canals. After inspection of excavation work at Mendi, tugs will be boarded which will proceed down the American canal, and up the French canal, returning to Cristobal, where party will lunch. Afternoon—Party may either visit Cristobal and Colon, take a trip to Toro Point, and inspect construction of breakwater there, or board sea going steamer dredge Caribbean, and take a trip on it while working. The party going to Toro Point, or on the dredge Caribbean, will embark at dock No. 11 at 1 o'clock, and will be returned to Cristobal to take special train for Panama at 4:15 o'clock.

March 16—Special train with entire party will leave Panama for Colon at 8 a. m.

WESTERN RAILROADS ACCEPT FINDING OF INTERSTATE BOARD

WASHINGTON.—Following a conference of railroad presidents at the interstate commerce commission today, it was announced that every railroad in the West had submitted to the decision of the commission in the great rate cases and agree to cancel all their attempted increases of freight rates.

The Chicago & Northwestern filed new schedules killing every objectionable tariff. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy made official cancellation of some of its schedules and announced that the remainder would be disposed of tomorrow. The other roads promised that revised schedules would be sent to the commission before March 10.

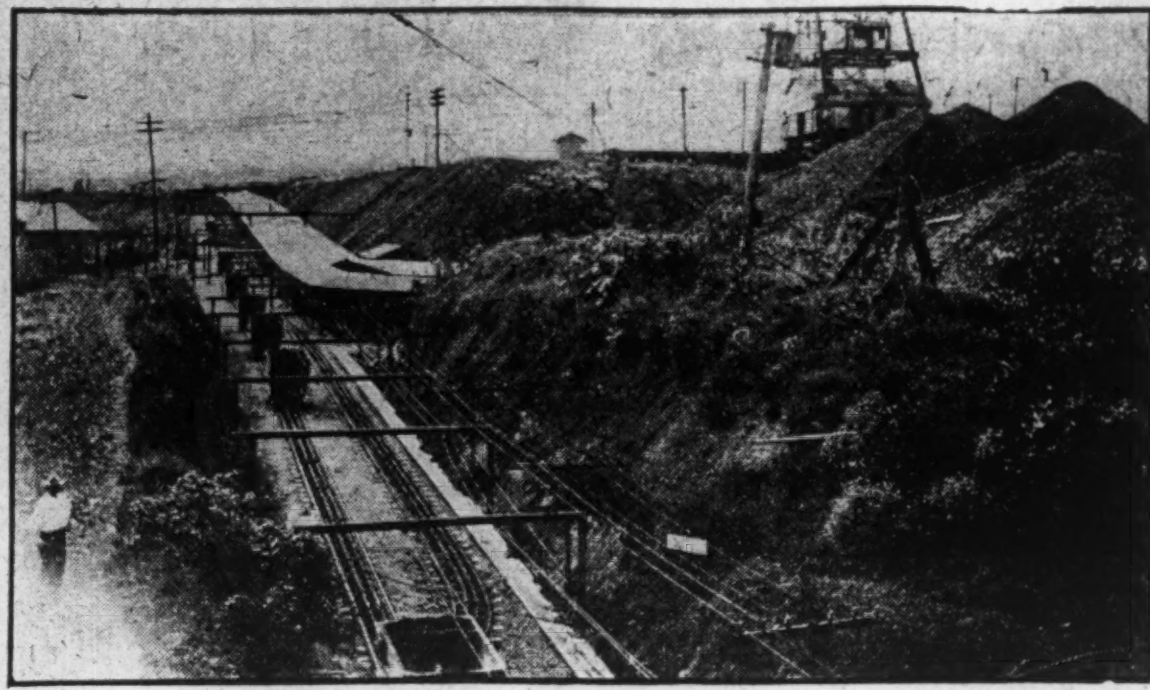
After the conference with the western railroad men, President McCrea of the Pennsylvania, President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, President Brown of the New York Central and President Underwood of the Erie, with several attorneys, arrived to discuss the eastern situation with the commission.

Mr. Willard stated that the roads had practically decided to cancel their increased schedules, but that they did not wish to do so unless specifically ordered by the commission.

Regarding the action of the western roads, representatives of those carriers declared that the submission was the result of a desire to save themselves and the commission useless trouble, as they felt it would be futile to take an appeal.

\$3 GOLD PIECE SELLS FOR \$1450.
NEW YORK.—A \$3 gold piece mined in San Francisco in 1870 has been sold here to S. H. Chapman of Philadelphia for \$1450. With the coin was a certificate of genuineness by the coin of the San Francisco mint in 1870, J. B. Hamsted.

ONE OF THE PLACES TO BE SEEN BY ENGINEERS



Automatic railroad is shown at work in Canal Zone as it carries away results of cut in big ditch.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

ELMAN RECITAL.

Mischka Elman came to America this winter with an excellent repertoire for solo playing with orchestra, with enough new concertos mastered to take him through all his leading concert appearances in the large cities with the symphony conductors. But he came with scant preparation for his recital engagements. Twice he has given exhibitions of practice playing in Boston, bringing his music stand with him to the platform of Symphony hall and rehearsing his pieces from the book. Thus he has filled out his program with new pieces, but has weakened the quality of his performance. Mr. Elman is not much more interesting to hear playing from notes, than any capable young man whom we might call in from the violin studios. He profits his listeners only when interpreting works he has thoroughly mastered. He does not make a book-read piece have the same appeal as a memory-recited one; and it were useless for him to point to artists less renowned than himself who lean hard on the printed note and yet escape reproach. Some men, especially artists of vast acquaintance with the chamber music repertoire and of deep general learning in music, can interpret unmemorized and memorized solos with equal power; but Elman gives vitality to only such music as he knows by heart. Argument has no effect on the proposition; the experiment of listening settles it beyond dispute.

The Saturday matinee in Symphony hall displayed the qualities of the Russian violinist which have been commented on often. A faculty for bringing out the humor and the rhythmic contrasts of quick movements is innate in Elman's bow; a faculty for searching into the meaning of slow and expressive movements is struggling to assert itself there. The Elman execution is as wonderful as ever, the Elman interpretation, so far as it goes, as interesting as ever.

Gather up to the front of the hall, enthusiasts, and call on your hero to play to you with parlor familiarity. Assemble at the stage door and cheer him when he ascends to the seat of honor in his motor car. Send him away from Boston appreciated, and tell him to return when he has won, through study, some of the new interpretive victories which his work now hints at but only indifferently realizes.

Sonata, B-flat, Mozart; concerto, D major, Paganini; sonata, "Devil's Trill," Tartini; adagio and allegro, Lohi-Elman;

"Liedeslied," Sammartini-Elman; capriccio, Mendelssohn-Burneister; sicilienne and rigaudon, Franconeur-Kreisler; jota, Sarasate.

Wilhelm Heinrich gives four Wednesday mornings of song at the Tuileries, 270 Commonwealth avenue, the dates, subjects and assisting artists as follows: March 8, songs of Robert Franz, Mrs. and Mr. Henry Russell assisting; March 15, songs of Blair Fairchild, Miss Marguerite Morawski assisting; March 22, songs of Sebastian B. Schlesinger, Jacob Bartmann, tenor, assisting; March 29, A Nature Morning; songs of the waters, woods and mountains, the Appleton Ladies Quartet assisting.

THE OPERA.

Two years of Verdi, Gounod, Bizet and Puccini at the Boston opera house have made the dramatic content of the chief Italian and French lyric drama tolerably well known to the musical public. The doings of the characters whom the standard opera composers—all but the German and Russian—have made their heroes and heroines, are now a sort of civic possession. Allusions to Radames, Marguerite, Don Jose, Gio-Cio-San and other great lyric figures are easily understood in common conversation.

Two seasons of Boston opera have also made the Italian and French schools of music writing fairly well understood. The preliminary work that a community unacquainted with the special form of art activity known as opera had to do is now disposed of. Certainly the Boston public will come to its third lyric season with the purely intellectual questions relating to the new art answered, and it will be ready to attack the problem of operative technique. It will be ready to begin asserting an equality with publics that have made a long study of the vocal, instrumental, histrionic and scenic combination.

The Boston opera public should strive, first of all for an improved general interpretation of the music; in the next place it should seek to have appropriate artists always in the leading parts; French artists, only, in Massenet works and Italian artists in Puccini works; and lastly it should insist on improvement in the performance of the secondary roles.

No piece of the season has been presented with better technique than "The Girl of the Golden West." If the local company could keep up the standard that Mr. Ricordi called for in the production of this last of the Puccini operas, there would be little question of the rank of Boston among opera-giving cities.

"The Girl" at the Saturday matinee had the following principals: Minnie, Miss White; Johnson, Mr. Bassi; Rance, Mr. Polese.

For Stephen Townsend's recital of Schubert's song cycle, "The Pretty Miller-Girl," to be given at Steiner hall on the evening of March 14, an English translation of the various lyrics has been specially made by a German and an American authority working in collaboration.

The first general rehearsal of the choristers for the Pageant of Darkness and Light, to be presented at Mechanics building in April and May in connection with "The World in Boston," is held in People's Temple, Columbus avenue and Berkeley street, tonight.

The pageant of Darkness and Light is made up of five episodes, describing as many great events in the history of Christian missions. The episode of the north has to do with the American Indians, that of the south is based upon the discovery by Stanley of Livingstone in the heart of Africa. There is an episode of the east, with scene in India; it represents the English government abolishing the sacrifice of widows. There is an episode of the west, which pictures Queen Kapioleni forbidding her Hawaiian subjects to offer human sacrifices. A fifth episode represents the triumph of Christianity in all quarters of the world.

Mr. Morikin and his Russian dancers present the pantomime ballet "Giselle" at their performance Thursday evening, March 9, at the Boston Opera House. They also give a suite from the ballet "Coppelia" and a group of miscellaneous dances. Mme. Pavlova is the principal soloist.

G. L. Lansing and H. F. Odell give a festival mandolin concert at Jordan hall, March 29. The principal artists are Valentine Abt, William Place, Jr., Messrs. Lansing and Odell and Charles T. Grille.

STUDIO NOTES.

Henry L. Gideon's recent lecture tour took him to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver and other cities of the middle West. The subjects of his talks were "Opera and the Workday World" and "The Story of the Music." Mr. Gideon had such success that he arranged for another tour of the same territory in February, 1912.

The Child-Garden Music School held an open class Saturday at Huntington Chambers.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MEDFORD.

The increased use of books by public school pupils has caused the trustees of the library to recommend an increase in appropriation for that department. The present appropriation is \$300 for that purpose. The trustees report that an average of 1000 books are taken out every eight weeks by school children and that the total circulation of these books per annum amounts to 35,000. Since 1890, when there were 13,000 volumes, the library has increased to 38,268 volumes, while the circulation per annum is 105,928 against 28,551 or an average of 360 per day.

William J. Gannon, street commissioner, will recommend to the board of aldermen the replacing of the present wooden bridge over the Mystic river at Winthrop street with a modern concrete structure. He has had the present bridge closed to heavy teaming. He will also recommend that a dust-laying preparation be used on the principal city streets.

WALTHAM.

The extension of Rich, Warren, School and River streets is recommended by the board of survey in its annual report. During the past year the board has approved plans involving 2550 feet of street work and is considering plans for 16,280 feet.

A public meeting to learn the attitude of citizens on the proposed closing of the Charles river between Moody Street Bridge and Newton Lower Falls to fishermen has been called for Wednesday evening.

NEEDHAM.

The Board of Trade will hold its annual dinner March 20 in Bourne hall.

The bicentennial committee will submit to the town meeting this evening its report recommending a celebration Sept. 17, 18 and 19 and an appropriation of \$3000 to cover the expense.

The Woman's Alliance is holding an all-day session at the First Parish church today. During the afternoon Mrs. T. Otis Fuller will speak on "The History of Unitarianism."

WEYMOUTH.

The installation of the Rev. W. H. Commons, formerly of Westfield, as pastor of the East Weymouth Congregational church, will take place Tuesday evening.

Susanah Tufts chapter, J. D. R. has elected Mrs. Margaret J. Wellington and Miss Anna J. Hayward delegates to the continental congress at Washington.

BRAINTREE.

Former Governor John D. Long of Hingham will speak before the Men's Club of All Souls Unitarian church, Wednesday evening.

Jonas Perkins School Association will meet in the school hall Thursday evening.

The Philergians will hold their annual dramatic entertainment in Cochato hall, Tuesday afternoon.

NEWTON.

Entertainment Club of Channing church will present the comedy "Miss Civilization" in the church parlors this evening.

H. A. Hazeltine of Brookline will lecture on "A Bicycle Trip Through Norway" before the Men's Club of Grace church this evening.

Auburndale Review Club will hold a musicale this evening.

HOLBROOK.

At the Methodist Episcopal church, Sunday morning, the Rev. E. C. Winslow of the New England Home for Little Wanderers of Boston, delivered an address. Children from the home gave songs.

Roy Pierce has been chosen manager of the Synner high ball team.

ABINGTON.

Col. William B. Arnold entertains McPherson post 73, G. A. R., of which he is a past commander, at his residence on Adams street, this evening.

Winthrop lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold a party in Old Fellows hall this evening. Preparations are being made to rebuild the burned business blocks on North avenue.

BROOKLINE.

Henry S. Lyons of Brookline has been elected a member of the Loyal Legion. His father, Captain Lyons, commanded a company from the western part of the state in the civil war.

Brookline will have a soccer team this year. In the schedule are games with Harvard and Andover.

WINCHESTER.

The apron factory of G. A. Whittington was damaged by fire Sunday morning, most of the stock being destroyed. The town meeting will be held in the town hall this evening.

Aberjona council, R. A., will hold a union meeting Tuesday evening.

RANDOLPH.

A vesper service was held in the First Congregational church Sunday afternoon by the Rev. C. R. Hamlin, the pastor.

The Randolph Brass Band has secured quarters in Grand Army hall.

QUINCY.

The annual meeting of Adams chapter, D. R., has been postponed until March 13. Manet encampment, I. O. O. F., will hold a masquerade party in Alpha hall, Thursday evening.

The city council will meet this evening.

WINTHROP.

Margaret Winthrop lodge of Rebekahs will meet this evening, with a supper for members and guests. Mrs. Lydia Collins, P. N. G., chairman of the committee, will be assisted by Mesdames Alice Swint, Anna Cobb, Alma Cobb, Lydia Cook, Anna Crosby and Nina Bellefer.

The Ladies Social Union of the First Methodist church will hold its election of officers and a supper and entertainment in the church Wednesday. The committees include: Nominating, Mesdames Mary Morrison, James F. Allen, Ella Paine; supper, Mesdames Mary Morrison, Waters, Stewart, Charles Rich, Herbert Floyd, Alfred Tewsbury, Harvey Sleeper, Grass, Joshua Remby; entertainment, Mesdames Albert Walker, Goldsmith, Vinnie Dunham, Sidney E. Griffin, James F. Allen, Jennie Nickerson.

WATERTOWN.

Mrs. Caroline Atherton spoke before Woman's Alliance of Unitarian church this morning.

Woman's Club holds its annual meeting this afternoon with these nominations for officers: President, Mrs. Emma J. Davenport; first vice-president, Miss Lillian Albee; second vice-president, Miss Mary R. Byron; recording secretary, Miss H. Adelaide Coolidge; corresponding secretary, Miss Esther Dimmick; federation secretary, Mrs. Jennie L. Priest; treasurer, Mrs. Catherine M. Cumif; auditor, Mrs. Ida F. Wilson; directors, Mrs. Susie D. Lucas, Mrs. Fannie Whawell, Mrs. Maud E. Creeley, Mrs. Maud D. Hall, Mrs. Sarah B. Solis, Mrs. Edith Skinner, Mrs. Carrie M. Fuller, Miss Jennie B. Morris.

MALDEN.

Notices were sent to all citizens today requiring the separation of ashes and waste paper.

The dedication of the addition to the Center Methodist church will take place Sunday. Bishop John W. Hamilton will officiate. A committee consisting of William McLeod, Peter Graffam, Wilbur H. Sargent, Charles N. Peabody, Charles R. Maggee and Mrs. Carey R. Chester has charge.

Invitations were issued today for the annual meeting and dinner of the Kernwood Club in the clubhouse, March 23.

STONEHAM.

Tuesday afternoon's meeting of the woman's club in Mechanics hall will be in charge of the department of history, biography and travel, and Miss Marguerite Elvina Mitzlaff will lecture, Spanish songs will be sung by Miss Effie Briggs.

Columbian encampment, Patriarchs Militant, will confer the first degree on candidates tonight.

Fells lodge, A. O. U. W., will pay a fraternal visit to Franklin lodge of Everett tonight.

EVERETT.

The Eastern Massachusetts Poultry Association is planning for a large poultry show in this city next fall.

Under the auspices of the Friday Club, a home and school association among the parents of pupils attending the Horace Mann school has been organized. Officers will be elected at the meeting on the third Saturday of next month.

The Rev. and Mrs. Donald MacCallum, formerly of this city, have been stationed at Vigan, P. I., as missionaries.

CHELSEA.

Bartlett Debating Club of the Cory Boys Club has elected: President, LeRoy Stewart; vice-president, Mervin Fox; secretary, Edward Duncan.

B. T. Warner will give an entertainment in the Y. M. C. A. building this evening, in aid of the auxiliary fair which will open Thursday evening.

Adelbert L. Safford, superintendent of schools, will give an address at the teachers' meeting Wednesday afternoon, on "Penmanship."

READING.

The Republican town committee has elected: Chairman, James W. Killam; secretary, Carl M. Spencer; treasurer, Frank F. Strout.

Nineteen new voters have been added to the voting list for today's election.

The committee appointed to consider the formation of a Board of Trade and to widen the scope of the Merchants Association will report tonight.

LYNN.

Lynn Minute Men of '61 are preparing to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Lincoln's call for volunteers April 15.

An industrial exhibition under the auspices of the Houghton Horticultural Society will be held the last three days in March.

The Board of Trade has applications for 150,000 square feet of floor space.

ARLINGTON.

Samaritan Society of the Universalist church is holding an all-day sewing meeting with Mrs. Kimball today.

Ladies night will be observed by the Men's Club of the Universalist church this evening. Dr. Nelson C. Davis will lecture.

ROCKLAND.

Miss Hazel Hall has been engaged as soprano soloist in the Baptist church.

The Rev. S. C. Westberry of the Unitarian church will speak on immigration in the Y. M. C. A. this evening.

LEXINGTON.

Hancock Congregational church will hold a basket social in the church Wednesday at 6 p. m. At 8 p. m. there will be an entertainment.

LYNNFIELD CENTER.

A Y. M. C. A. has been formed here by the union of the senior and junior Phi Alpha Pi clubs and these officers have been elected: President, Emory E. MacGregor; vice-president, Arthur H. Bancroft; secretary, Harold Pearson; treasurer, Harry W. Freeman; guard, G. Roy Griffin. Meetings will be held Friday evenings and a silver cup will be awarded to the member having the best church attendance record.

Real estate transfers include: Mary B. Fellows of Cambridge to Frank J. D. Barnum of Lynnfield, 25 rods in South Lynnfield; Elbridge F. Gerry to F. J. D. Barnum, 2 1/2 acres in South Lynnfield.

MELROSE.

At the meeting of the board of aldermen tonight the finance committee will report the budget for final action. Several appointments made by the mayor will be considered and three new appointments will be made by Mayor Moore.

Melrose lodge of Elks has elected: Exalted ruler, former Alderman William D. Reidy; leading knight, Arthur G. Ledwith; loyal knight, Charles L. Sprague; lecturing knight, Charles A. Knapp; tyler, J. T. Lee of Reading; secretary, John H. Clausen; treasurer, John J. Keating; delegate to national convention, Past Exalted Ruler Charles W. Barnard, Jr.; alternate, Past Exalted Ruler George F. Whittemore.

WAKEFIELD.

Bear Hill Golf Club will hold a party in Flanley hall this evening. The committee is Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence G. Howes, Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Hartshorne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Raymond Emerson.

The former J. W. Harden estate on West Water street has been sold by Miss E. E. Boit to Fred I. Wilkins and Clarence G. Howes will move from there to his new residence on Prospect.

Miss Mary Preston of Pleasant street has been appointed secretary of the Y. W. C. A. vacation Bible schools in this part of the state.

BRIDGEWATER.

The Osamequin club is meeting this afternoon in the Central Square Congregational church. The speakers are Miss Anna W. Brown, "Current Events in the Drama," and Prof. Charles P. Sinnott, on "Current Events in Commercial Geography."

WHITMAN.

The annual meeting of the Baptist church will be held Tuesday evening in the church.

Webster lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold a degree meeting this evening in Odd Fellows' hall.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The senior class of the high school will hold a dramatic entertainment at Elmwood Hall Thursday evening in aid of the Washington trip fund.

MIDDLEBORO.

Teachers training class of the Central Congregational church will meet this evening. The Rev. W. W. Dornan of Plymouth will speak.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

The senior class of Howard high school will give a concert at Grange hall Friday evening.

GARAGE BURNS.

SALEM, Mass.—The garage of the Ferncroft inn, the main buildings of which were destroyed by fire about two months ago, was burned today. It is thought the fire originated from a stove. The loss is estimated at \$2500.

HAVERHILL FIRE IN SHOE DISTRICT

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Fire in the heart of the shoe district kept firemen on duty for 17 hours Sunday, and there were also in 24 hours a false bell alarm, a still alarm and a bell alarm for a fire that destroyed two cottage houses. The losses are estimated at more than \$66,000.

The biggest blaze was at the box factory on Granite street of the C. H. Hayes Company. Shoe factories adjacent were damaged considerably by water. The cottages burned were owned by Philip Sevigny and George W. Burton.

ALUMNAE ATTEND WELLESLEY EVENT

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Celebration of the first 10 years of student government in Wellesley College was continued here Sunday.

Many alumnae who came from various parts of New England to attend the formal celebration two days ago remained for the Sunday services.

The sermon to students in Houghton memorial chapel Sunday morning was preached by Dr. Edward C. Moore of Harvard College by invitation of the Christian Association.

NASHVILLE FIRE LOSS \$300,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fire which started Sunday in the six-story building on Third avenue north, occupied by the J. H. Fall Hardware Company, spread through the northern half of the block, causing damage estimated at \$300,000, mostly covered by insurance.

RESCUE SIX FROM FIRE.

MAIDEN, Mass.—Mrs. Robert Liberman and Isadore Feldman, her son-in-law, rescued six persons from a fire in Faulkner on Sunday. The damage to the house was about \$2000.

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS

AUTOS TO LINK TWO CITIES.
GRANTS PASS, Ore.—Grants Pass and Crescent City are soon to be linked by automobile service. The autos will have to pass over a long lap of mountainous road.

MUSIC CLUBS TO CONVENE.
PHILADELPHIA—Arrangements have been completed for the biennial convention of the national federation of music clubs to be held in this city the week beginning March 27.

KENTUCKY WATER PLANT SOLD.

CADIZ, Ky.—The negotiations for control of the Cadiz Water Company, which have been on for the past two months between Alexander Brothers on one side and the McKinney-Wash faction on the other, out of which several suits have recently been filed in the Trigg circuit court, have been brought to a close by George L. Smith buying all the stock held by Alexander Brothers and most of the McKinney-Wash stock.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR DALLAS, TEX.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Dallas was unanimously endorsed by the southwestern division of the Associated Advertisers Clubs of America for the annual convention of the national association in 1912.

EL PASO MAN TREASURER.

EL PASO, Tex.—James D. Ponder, an El Paso newspaper man, has been appointed county treasurer to succeed James Magoffin.

CAR LINE FOR SPOTTSYLVANIA.
FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—A Lancaster, Pa., concern is negotiating with citizens of Spottsylvania county for the establishment of a motor car line for passengers and freight between Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania Courthouse.

SALMON FRY IN OREGON PONDS.

ASTORIA, Ore.—Nick Hansen, superintendent of

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

Through the office of John C. Kiley of the Kimball building the frame dwelling and 6400 feet of land at 30 Bentley, near Sparhawk street, Brighton, have been sold by the Samuel N. Davenport estate to Matthew H. Gerrits, who buys for immediate occupancy. The assessed valuation is \$6500.

Through the Rosindale office of Robert T. Fowler the estate at 158 Ashland street, Rosindale, has been sold by the Curtis & Pope Lumber Company. The property consists of a three-family frame dwelling and about 6000 feet of land, all taxed on \$6400, of which \$900 is on the land. It is understood that the purchase price was much in excess of the assessed valuation. The purchaser was Michael Murphy.

Houghton & Rich of the Easton building have sold the famous Watch Hill estate at Chatham, formerly belonging to the late Marcellus Eldridge of Portsmouth, N. H. The property consists of a large summer villa, adapted, however, for all-the-year-round occupancy, being equipped with gas and steam plants; a lodge, greenhouses, garage and other outbuildings.

The grounds consist of lawns and gardens, nine acres in extent. The furnishings are of a most elaborate order, made expressly for the house. The estate is said to have cost over \$100,000. General George T. Cruft, the purchaser, will occupy the property.

REALTY FIRM MOVES.

Hosford & Williams, the well-known real estate firm, which has been located in the Kimball building since that structure was erected, have removed to more spacious quarters in the William Lawrence building, 85 Devonshire street, junction of Water street, where they will continue their business.

BIG SOUTH BOSTON PROJECT.

Real estate men who are interested in a great plan for the development of the South Boston waterfront say that there is every reason to believe that a magnificent steamship terminal and industrial and warehousing property are assured for that place, and that financial arrangements have been practically concluded with foreign bankers, steel companies and contractors, and it is intended that the work shall begin almost immediately on 10 buildings, power plant and docks.

For months past the promoters of this and their agents have been in Europe negotiating for a loan of \$20,000,000, which, it is said, has been successfully concluded.

The engineers are authority for the statement that 11 buildings and a 5000-horsepower plant will be erected this year, the buildings to be eight and 10 stories in height, to be constructed of steel and concrete and be fireproof in every particular.

Five will be for warehousing purposes, five for leasing to manufacturers and one as an administration or office and salesroom building. The remainder of the property will be developed in two sections, half next year and the balance later, as the work of construction can be most economically carried out.

Upon completion it will, it is said, be one of the largest industrial and dock properties in the world and constructed to accommodate steamships up to 1500 feet in length, and equipped with the most modern devices for the rapid loading and unloading and the handling of cargo or merchandise.

Connection with all of the railroad terminals and all wharves will be effected with the aid of steam lighters or ferries.

This will give tenants of the property the equivalent of direct freight connections with both the Boston & Albany and New York, New Haven & Hartford systems, and in addition every advantage of water transportation for shipment on receipt of materials.

The owners of the property expect to draw to Boston 30 or 40 large manufacturing companies now doing business in other cities and in plants scattered all over New England, as well as two of the largest of the present European shipping companies to use the company's docks.

These properties will, it is said, be improved along the lines of a comprehensive plan, compiled some years ago by John Hubert Hodson, then of Brook-

line, but now located in London, and Harry L. Gilman, consulting engineer, and will be the first of the kind developed in America, inasmuch as the property improvement is a blending of the famous Liverpool docking plan with the equally famous Hamburg waterfront improvement, tending to permit an owner to economically utilize the largest possible proportion of the ground area of the property.

The company which, it is said, is to carry out this great enterprise is known as the American Building Trust. It has, it is understood, already acquired about 1,150,000 square feet of land bounded by East First, P and Q streets and the harbor commissioners' line, and is now negotiating for an additional area of several thousand feet, with prospects of a portion of it being acquired within a few days.

Among several real estate men who have taken an active part in the promotion of the project is Charles S. Judkins of the Minot building.

INSURANCE NEWS.

F. W. Brodie, special agent of the North British Insurance Company in Boston, having charge of New England territory, has just been elected an active member of the New England Insurance Exchange.

Changes in the "National Electrical Code" will be considered at the eighteenth meeting of the electrical committee of the Underwriters National Electric Association, to be held at the rooms of the New York board of fire underwriters, 123 William street, New York city, March 22 and 23, at 10 a. m.

A bulletin has been issued by C. M. Goddard of Boston, secretary of the electrical committee and secretary-treasurer of the association, containing committee reports and proposals for changes in the code.

Mr. Goddard says: "The committee reports refer to such matters as were brought to the attention of the committee at the last meeting and which were considered of sufficient importance to require further consideration before action was taken. Subcommittees were therefore appointed to whom these various matters were referred and by whom they have been considered during the past year. These reports will now be considered by the full committee and then brought before the general meeting in New York for final action.

"In regard to the proposed changes in rules and miscellaneous propositions it should be borne in mind that these have not had consideration as yet by the committee, but are simply a compilation of such intimations as have been sent to the secretary to be brought up at the coming meeting.

"These changes will be carefully considered by the electrical committee at a preliminary meeting, and when brought before the general meeting, the recommendation of the electrical committee, as to their adoption or rejection, will be stated. It has always been the endeavor of our electrical committee to make only such changes in the code as are made necessary by progress in the art or such as have been shown by some field experience to be necessary to safeguard against hazard, and we believe this course meets with the approval of the electric lighting and contracting interests, as changes in the code, even if necessary, cause more or less confusion and trouble."

TODAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

Several lots of land, located on Elgin, Hillcrest, Centre and Lorette streets, West Roxbury, comprising in all nearly 130,000 square feet, figure in today's local real estate dealings. Augustus W. Mott conveys to John A. Havey. The assessment ranges from 12 to 20 cents per square foot.

The property at 18 and 20 Greenough lane, off Charter street, city proper, has been sold by Michael Grady to Isidor Sonnabend. There are two three-story frame houses standing on 1470 square feet of land, the latter taxed on \$2200. The total rating is \$3800.

A two-story frame house and lot of 1265 feet of land, located at 2 Morton place, near Tremont street, Roxbury, have been acquired by Katherine F. Martin, the grantor being John K. Tully. The assessors' valuation is \$1300 on the land and \$1000 on the house.

In the Dorchester section John and Cora A. Schaad convey to Joseph Gag-

land and wife the estate at junction of Leonard street and Leonard court. There is a frame house, standing on 4340 square feet of land, the whole rated for taxing purposes at \$1600. The land's share is \$500.

THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

With the exception of the item of amount of mortgages, which showed a substantial increase over that of the corresponding week of 1910, the files of the Real Estate Exchange of the entries made at the Suffolk registry of deeds during the week ended March 4 show that the volume of business transacted during the week was not quite up to last year.

Comparative figures follow:
No. transfers ... 1911, 1910, 1909.
Feb. 28 ... 461, 485, 478.
March 1 ... 232, 239, 210.
March 2 ... 112, 112, 112.
March 3 ... 137, 137, 137.
March 4 ... 137, 137, 137.
Total ... 461, 485, 478.

Architects always impress on prospective builders the necessity of giving character to the intended home, and by character they mean something else than style. As a local architect expressed it, character is a simple, though forcible, language of the features in architecture, and is often the most important attribute that strikes the mind.

To exemplify these assertions more clearly it will be found that on a view of an edifice, we recognize its style, we perceive its expressions and are impressed with its character, says the Pittsburg Leader.

Character in architecture then is, in brief, originated and upheld by the consistency of combined expressions. In the designs of building the data of some previously executed model is often taken for adoption to a greater or less extent; but to also have a claim to originality there must be sufficient variation to avoid its being a copy, and yet sufficient similitude in such variation to preserve its character. A too close adherence implies servility, and, again, too great a freedom with any given basis is at the risk of its injury. It is the confusion of having one datum in an original model, another in the present purpose of the building and a third in the architect's invention that it is so likely to occasion a mingling of the whole and probably the destruction of all character in the architecture.

Of course, novelty for its own sake alone can be achieved with a much freer hand by breaking forth from all precedent whatever; but the preceding remark is made with reference to architecture of an orthodox kind (if such a term may be used) and not to any occasional eccentricity. Indeed, the architect which is least known and which is most remarkable for its singularity is the furthest from what would be desired in character, the perfection of which is characterized in its producing the same unequivocal admiration from the greatest possible number of minds. Since the bungalow has acquired great popularity, let us consider its possible usages and subdivisions.

The mountain, seashore, lake, country and suburban bungalow each differs in some respects, and the individual bungalow in many.

In our country the mountain bungalow as a rule is a summer home, though in districts abounding in game it affords good shelter for hunting purposes. The woods, chase, stream, etc., naturally contribute toward rustic treatment with the accompanying intimation of "roughing it," out-of-door life and absence of too numerous conveniences.

One accepts with relish a semi-primitive life in the mountain bungalow, yet is annoyed later at the absence of private bathroom in another structure located elsewhere.

The seashore bungalow intimates the ocean, with bathing, yachting, fishing, entertainment, etc., and as a rule should convey at least a suggestion of nautical feeling, and when located in a developed resort, somewhat of formal treatment. Its use is not always restricted, as in addition to the summer and winter season occupancy in this climate, and as the winter home in the warm climate, it

may be used as a home by the commuter.

The lake bungalow very peculiarly may embrace numerous features of either the mountain or shore structure or both, according to location. For instance, located at a mountain lake in a cold climate, it may be classed, with bathing and perhaps yachting eliminated, as a mountain bungalow and treated to impress "roughing it." Situated on other than a mountain lake, in a populated region with a warm climate, it may be treated somewhat similarly to the shore bungalow. Located in one of our lake resort colonies, it may retain the water features as well as some of those of the mountain, with either the formal or rustic treatment incorporated.

The country bungalow, hinting of agriculture, green fields, wild flowers, peaceful grazing of cattle, fresh morning dew, etc., should be treated along pure and simple lines in harmony with the best of the surrounding structures. Who, as a child, having spent a few days in the country, can look backward upon that period of pure effervescence and golden hours and honestly say that has never returned a desire to again visit the scenes of one's youth? To many of those who would do so, the bungalow may prove the solving of the problem.

The country bungalow of moderate size may not warrant the cost of plumbing and drainage systems, but the larger structure should have them installed, as well as include a small stable, ice or spring house, and, where possible, a quiet little summer nook near the frequent mirrored brook.

The suburban bungalow is practically unguilted as a home for all in any suburb, season or climate. It may be a modest affair located on a small, shaded lot, or a magnificent bungalow type residence, on a well-kept estate, with old shade trees, formal and informal gardens, stables, entrance lodges, summer and ice houses, etc.

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

DEVERAUX
A large estate of 4½ acres, with mansion house, 22 rooms, fully furnished. This estate has been considered one of the show places on the North Shore. To settle this estate the property is in the market for the first time. The property is for sale at \$30,000. The administrators would consider a lease to desirable parties. Terms can be made by applying at the office of J. M. WALSH, 15 State st.

Bungalow Lots

Land's End, Rockport, water frontage, typical coast scenery, very attractive bungalow lots for sale. These lots run from \$300 up. Apply to J. M. WALSH, 15 State st., Boston.

BACK BAY

INVESTMENT MORTGAGE—\$35,000, five years, 5½%. A western commercial truck manufacturer requires a central service station in New England, and has chosen a parcel of property here, assessed for \$75,000. The building is now in process of alteration to meet his needs, and when finished will only represent a total investment of \$100,000. We are authorized to place first mortgage of \$35,000 for 5 years. We are pleased to furnish information as is desired. J. M. WALSH, 15 State st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

One Hundred Cow Dairy Farm Sacrificed—Land in excellent condition, illustrated Guide posted. CHAFFIN FARM AGENCY, Boston, Mass.

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In our country the mountain bungalow as a rule is a summer home, though in districts abounding in game it affords good shelter for hunting purposes. The woods, chase, stream, etc., naturally contribute toward rustic treatment with the accompanying intimation of "roughing it," out-of-door life and absence of too numerous conveniences.

One accepts with relish a semi-primitive life in the mountain bungalow, yet is annoyed later at the absence of private bathroom in another structure located elsewhere.

The seashore bungalow intimates the ocean, with bathing, yachting, fishing, entertainment, etc., and as a rule should convey at least a suggestion of nautical feeling, and when located in a developed resort, somewhat of formal treatment. Its use is not always restricted, as in addition to the summer and winter season occupancy in this climate, and as the winter home in the warm climate, it

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REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

FOR SALE—3-story, detached brick house, 4815 Lake ave.; a very desirable home. Apply to owner, JULIUS STEELE, Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago.

APARTMENTS TO LET—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Light, airy 7 and 8-room apartments; opp. Normal School; 20-acre campus; best transportation. 340 N. Normal Parkway. Rent \$35 and \$40. See Janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO RENT—6 and 7-room apartments; select location; ready March 1. 3211 Ingleside ave. Address N. A. RASMUSSEN, 6843 Carpenter st., Chicago.

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT—The Hendrix homestead of 10 rooms; conveniences; rent \$20. Keys opposite with W. H. Hendrix, Hill Road, Belmont, Mass.

TO LET—Floors for manufacturing at 332 A street, containing about 4000 feet each, including steam heat and freight elevator; light on three sides; rent \$200 per year. Apply to RALPH W. REDDING, 1 Water st., Boston.

CHURCH AND FARMER START A MOVEMENT TO WORK TOGETHER

DECATUR, Ill.—Relationship between the church and farm is to be discussed at the interchurch conservation congress to be held here on March 20 and 21, in a joint movement of the Protestant churches through which, by aiding the farmer economically and socially, it is hoped to get into closer touch with the agriculturist religiously.

Among those who are scheduled to address the convention are Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer; Judge J. Otis Humphrey of Springfield, Ill. B. Wilson of Decatur and J. Behring Barrer, recently elected chairman of the Country Life Federation of Illinois.

The relationship between the church and the farm is strong, according to the arguments of those behind the movement. Where the farms are best managed, it is held, the churches are correspondingly prosperous, and where farming is a failure the churches are abandoned.

The farmer is conceded to be an exceedingly practical man, and the theory is that the church which gives the best return in the present is commended for the future.

The Decatur meeting will be interdenominational, but will be under the direction of the Presbyterian department of church and country life, and Dr. Warren H. Wilson of New York will preside.

The committee in charge represents the Methodist, Episcopal, Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian and other denominations in Decatur, and delegates will be in attendance not only from the churches of these denominations but also from the various farmers' organizations of the state.

The discussion, in the main, will be along the lines of the improvement of the farmers' actual prosperity and the building up of the country community, as a basis for moral and spiritual progress.

One session of the congress will be for women, and the subject of the session, which will be conducted by Miss Anna B. Taft, recently of Boston, but now assistant in the department of church and country life, will be "Country Life for the Woman and the Child."

SURVEY PUEBLA RAILWAY ROUTE.

MEXICO CITY—Surveying and reconnaissance of the route for the electric car line between this city and Puebla is now under way and the actual work of construction will be started within a short time.

The electrification of the present mule line to Tlaxepantla will not be undertaken for the present, as there is still one man, who owns property along the right of way, who withholds consent to the proposition.

EXCHANGE HELPS APPLE GROWERS

PORTLAND, Ore.—Upward of \$400,000 was realized by the apple growers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, in the season just closing, by sales of their fruit in eastern markets, made through the Northwestern Fruit Exchange.

Lizzie E. Jones to Grace E. Baker, George ave.; q. 1.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct new buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Fairview st., 10, ward 23; Oscar A. Keefe, Wm. Keough; wood dwelling.
Hobbs st., 15, rear, ward 23; Peter G. Post; wood garage.
Centre st., 91, ward 24; Chas. M. Durland; wood dwelling.
Deering st., 79, 80 and 87, ward 24; Carl A. Johnson, J. Y. Lynch; wood dwellings.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Vose
PIANO ROOMS
WE ARE OFFERING several slightly used Vose, Steinway, Chickering, Lafargue, Frederick Kroeger, R. S. Howard, Hallett & Davis, Jewett and Henry F. Miller upright pianos at greatly reduced prices this week. Any one desiring to save from \$50 to \$100 on one of these well-known instruments should not overlook this opportunity. EASY TERMS. Out-of-town correspondence solicited.

160 Boylston Street

THE TRUTH ABOUT PIANOS
"What the buyer should know." Not an ad. for any make. Copy on request. H. I. WELLS, box 78, Salem, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE
Model 19, 7-passenger touring car. In good condition. Newly painted and fully equipped. Any reasonable offer accepted. BOX 104, NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

LAWYERS
CHARLES C. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 204-205 Piper Building, Baltimore.
WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 215 La Salle st., Chicago.
EDWIN M. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 107 Dearborn st., Chicago.
FREDERICK A. BANGS, LAWYER, 522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.
MASTIN & SHERLOCK, 277 Dearborn street, Chicago.
S. D. MONTGOMERY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 317 Second Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.
ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

JOHN ALEX. COOPER & CO., CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

DENTISTRY

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL, 101 TREMONT STREET, ROOM 305, BOSTON, MASS.
D. V. BOWER, D. D. S., 788 OAKWOOD BLVD., CHICAGO.
A. L. VAN ARSDALL, D. D. S., 509 COMMERCE BUILDING, Both Phones, M 3000, KANSAS CITY.
A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

SHOPPING—NEW YORK

THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 247 West 76th st., NEW YORK CITY—Shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed. NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Collection of 17 genuine old English grandfather clocks direct from England; mahogany and old oak cases; brass dials; some rare ones among this lot. 155A Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.

FRENCH CABINET'S POLICY OF PEACE IS WELL RECEIVED

PARIS—The ministry of Premier Moris began auspiciously today when its program was favorably received by the reassembled Chamber of Deputies.

The decision to take back all of the discharged railway employees, except those who were guilty of gross misconduct in the recent strike, was particularly well received. Both the Republican factions applauded the stand in favor of the rebuilding of the army.

The railroads not under state supervision will be requested to act similarly with regard to their employees.

The declaration outlines the government's policy in respect to placing the schools in the charge of laymen, social reforms and foreign affairs. It affirms the government's determination to pursue a policy of pacification, based on the one hand on a system of entente and alliance, and on the other on a strong army.

MILLINERS BRING PARIS FASHIONS

NEW YORK—Forty-two milliners and dressmakers arrived from Paris Sunday in readiness for spring, on a single steamship, bringing with them trunks enough to accommodate a traveling company.

The customers officers roughly estimated the total value of the goods brought in at over \$100,000. The pier was a boulevard of style, as many of the newcomers wore Paris gowns of the latest mode.

VISITATION FOR GRANCES.

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H.—Banner grange will entertain Somersworth and Center Lebanon granges March 15, the date of the visitation of Albion G. Weeks, district deputy. The second degree will be conferred.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR WOMEN.

OLYMPIA, Wash.—The Senate has passed the bill providing for an eight-hour day for women workers in hotels, restaurants, mercantile and mechanical establishments.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

WATER and Electric Lighting Plants For COUNTRY HOUSES
No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. 60 pounds pressure. Furnished with Hand Gases, line, Windmill or Electric Pump. Ideal Fire Protection. Electric Lighting Plants at prices within the reach of all. Write for Catalogue 37, SUTHERLAND CO., 43 E. Market st., Boston.

CREDIT

TO YOU, anywhere; useful, valuable and lasting articles for the home and everybody. Our catalog tells the whole story; send today. IT IS FREE. LORENZO J. PABODY, 151 Minot Bldg., Boston, Mass.

ROOMS

BROOKLINE—A furnished room, with or without board; near 3 trolleys and the steam rail. Phone 4757.
COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, INC. BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower baths, \$5 to \$8 per week; rooms private bath, \$10 to \$12; transient \$1 per day; temperance hotel.
COPLEY SQ., 17 Hildene st.—Large, well furnished sunny room, with good board and service. Phone 6190 R. B.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 161, suite 2—Furnished room, suitable for two or more. Warm pleasant square room; low prices; desirable location.

NEWBURY ST., NO. 95

Large sq. room, suitable for two or more. UNION PARK ST. 4. Warm pleasant square room; low prices; desirable location.

BOARD AND ROOM

28 St. Stephen Street BOSTON.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PLUMBER (wholesale); age 26; 6 years experience; \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4312. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PRODUCTION OR COST CLERK desires position; all-round office or stock room manager and buyer; correspondence; 10 years' experience; \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4313. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

RETAIL SHOE SALESMAN (38) desires position; 10 years' experience in keeping stock and salaried; capable of handling store; wages wanted \$18 per week. CHARLES P. LYNCH, 31 4th st., Norwiche, Conn.

SALESMAN (42); \$10-\$12 week; references. Mention No. 4417. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SALESMAN desires position in picture frame store, in or around Boston; experienced in taking orders; \$12-\$15 week; work and retouching; references. CARL J. MARION, 107 St. Botolph st., Boston.

SALESMAN (traveling); age 32; \$100 month and expenses; references. Mention No. 4355. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SALESMAN with successful road experience desires position with good house to cover New England territory; salary and commission basis. H. BRACK, 111 Elm st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SALESMAN (traveling); age 32; \$100 month and expenses; references. Mention No. 4417. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SECOND HAND IN MILL, cloth inspector, grocery clerk, \$10-\$12 week; references. Mention No. 4348. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SHIRT METAL WORKER (tinmith); 19 years' experience; Mention No. 4331. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SHIPPER (freight clerk); \$10 week; references. Mention No. 4340. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SHIPPER (freight clerk); \$10 week; references. Mention No. 4340. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SHIPPING CLERK (desires position); will do light work of any kind; JAMES KENNY, 240 Main st., Cambridge, Mass.

STEAM AND GAS FITTER desires position; master's class license; 10 years' experience; ALFRED J. ANDERSON, 10 Elm st., Cambridge, Mass.

STEAMFITTER'S HELPER; has plumber's license (24); 2 1/2 years' experience; \$12 week; references. Mention No. 4374. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant (20); \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4362. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, billing machine clerk, shipper (28); 10 years' experience; \$12-\$15 week; references. Mention No. 4330. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER—Position wanted as stenographer at summer hotel by JOHN STANLEY CAPRONI, 72 Forest st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, CORRESPONDENT, financial experience, desires opening with good chance for advancement; also desires position in hotel, restaurant or office; references. HARRY A. BIRCHAM, 73 Upland rd., Norwiche, Conn.

STEWARD OR COOK desires position; hotel, road house, boarding house, camp or on water; P. ENGLISH, 23 Rugs st., Norwiche, Conn.

SUMMER HOTEL WORK, night clerk (18); Mention No. 4416. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SUPERINTENDENT building construction or foreman carpenter (30); \$4 day; references. Mention No. 4416. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SUPERINTENDENT OFFICE BUILDING, ENGLISH, 23 Rugs st., Norwiche, Conn.

TEACHER OF MANUAL ARTS wishes employment for July and August; teachers' institute, various subjects; references. J. KINS, 23 Prospect st., Clinton, Mass.

TEACHER—Married man desires position as farm teacher and milkman; thoroughly understands care and handling of cows; references. J. KINS, 23 Prospect st., Clinton, Mass.

TEACHER (20); 4 years' experience; \$10-\$12 week; references. Mention No. 4421. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, office work (22); 6 years' experience; \$10-\$12 week; references. Mention No. 4321. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

TOOLMAKER, French interpreter (20); \$21 week; references. Mention No. 4380. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

TRACER, loan drafting (23); \$9 week; references. Mention No. 4447. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—Young married man wishes position traveling for reliable company in Maine; references. W. R. KIMBALL, 8 Devonport st., Augusta, Me.

TUFTS COLLEGE STUDENT desires work Saturday afternoon; cleaning, preferably in Boston; ARTHUR STEWART, 380 Boston ave., Medford Hill, Mass.

VALET-COMPANION—Refined, educated young man wishes position; best references. FRANK R. PLUMMER, 70 Humboldt ave., Roxbury, Mass.

VIBRATOR OPERATOR, attendant (30); 4 years' experience; \$10 week; references. Mention No. 4416. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

WATCHMAN—Position wanted by middle-aged man with firm's license; BER-NARD MCKENNA, 9 Dresden st., Jamaica Plain, Boston.

WATCHMAN—Wanted by middle-aged man; place as night watchman or institution; references. Write H. R. LYON, Secretary Lincoln House, 80 Emerald st., Boston.

WATER DESIRES position in hotel; temperate, reliable; FREDERICK N. WRIGHT, 12 Cleveland st., Boston.

WINDOW DRESSER, read salesman, 30 years' experience; \$15 week; references. Mention No. 4425. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

WOOD PATTERNMAKER, foreman (30); 4 years' experience; \$15 week; references. Mention No. 4425. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

WOOL LEATHER TANNER WORK, PHOTOGRAPHER, STITCHER (31); references. Mention No. 4427. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN desires profitable evening employment; knowledge of stenography; references. Mention No. 4416. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires position on milk or grocery delivery team out of town; experienced on milk route; references. PERCY C. KIERSTADT, 408 W. 30th st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN desires employment of any kind; driving team as general placement; references. J. H. MACE, 111 Boylston st., Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (18), high school graduate, bright and energetic, wants work for 6 months; references. J. H. MACE, 111 Boylston st., Brookline, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOKS (2, colored) want positions together in hotel or boarding house; go to shore or lake; \$6-\$7 week; go early and stay late; experience and references. HARRY L. BUREAU, 1888 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

DEMONSTRATOR, experienced and successful, desires position; will travel; references. P. M. SHEPARD, Haverhill, Mass.

DRESSMAKER, experienced in ladies' tailoring, desires employment. MRS. N. WILLIAMS, 30 S. Huntington ave., Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced, desires employment; also make children's coats; work guaranteed. ELIA C. CLARKE, 27 Rutherford st., suite 3, Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, desires employment; can cut and fit. ANNIE M. FRANK, 100 Pembroke st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, desires employment; MISS ADELAIDE C. HENRY, 121 Dartmouth st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—desires position by day or week. MRS. NOLAN, 40 Newton st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—wanted by an experienced girl; references. MRS. C. BOYNTON, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—White woman desires employment; references. MRS. BOAR, 10 Field st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Wanted, cleaning, scrubbing, washing and ironing by hour. MRS. KATHARINE MURRAY, 9 Heath st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—wanted by the day; laundry work and plain cooking. MARY S. S. 617 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—capable woman wanted by day or hour; laundry, ironing, cleaning. MRS. A. A. BARTLETT, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman, middle-aged, desires position to assist in household; references. MRS. P. ALLEN, 38 Upton st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as managing housekeeper, private secretary, companion or tutor; lady thoroughly competent. ANNA LAMBERT, 98 Mountfort st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER's position wanted by person capable of taking care of home; preferred. MRS. S. CUSHING, Grove Hall, Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted by capable, experienced lady; references. MRS. BUREAU, 1888 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Family of adults, where lady is not required; Protestant; will care for child in home. HARVARD ST. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young American woman with child of 3 desires position as housekeeper. MISS ANNA G. TEFORD, 100 Main st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted by woman with child 2 years old; no objection to country. MRS. E. M. WAKEFIELD, 205 Norfolk st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position for one or two adults; Boston or vicinity; American; competent. MISS E. L. REED, 29 Temple st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman, middle-aged, desires position as housekeeper or companion for one or two elderly people. ELLEN H. HUNT, 21 Mt. Vernon st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted position in restaurant; references. MRS. E. M. WAKEFIELD, 205 Norfolk st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

OFFICE WORK, clerical (23); \$8-\$10 week; references. Mention No. 4432. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PARTY COOK (32); \$15 week; references. Mention No. 4435. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PIANIST, experienced, would like position during summer months; references. MISS BESSIE M. ROYCE, 13 Hancock st., Worcester, Mass.

SALESLADY, stock girl, office work, addressing (18); \$5-\$6 week; references. Mention No. 4378. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SALESWOMAN, seamstress, attendant (30); \$8-\$10 week; references. Mention No. 4388. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SEAMSTRESS, office work, clerk, cashier, references. MRS. J. E. BROWN, 100 State st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment, will do mending and darning, or sew with dressmaker; good references. HARVARD ST. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, good sewer, desires employment; references. MRS. J. E. BROWN, 100 State st., Boston.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

SASKATCHEWAN MAY ASK GOVERNMENT TO TRANSFER LAND

Would Give Province an Outlet on Hudson Bay, and Place in Hands Control of Water Power.

COAL LANDS ALSO

(Special to The Monitor.)
REGINA, Sask. — The consideration given by the Dominion government to the extension of the boundaries of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, so as to include the hinterland lying north of these provinces, is inspiring the government of Saskatchewan to press for a similar extension for this province.

In the Legislature now in session the attorney-general advocated the opening of negotiations with the federal government for the transference to the province of Saskatchewan of all that part of its hinterland extending northward to Hudson's bay which the Dominion does not require for colonization purposes, together with all the natural resources of that region.

This would give the province an outlet on Hudson bay and would bring under the local government's control the coal measures and water powers of the province. The growing sentiment throughout the west is for government control of all natural resources, to which both parties in the present Legislature stand committed.

NEW STYLE VESSEL MAY REVOLUTIONIZE BUILDING OF SHIPS

LONDON—It is announced by the Liverpool Courier that a vessel is being constructed for a continental line which will revolutionize shipbuilding. Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Company, shipbuilders on the Clyde, are constructing this vessel which will be of 5000 tons gross and have a speed of 12 knots. Internal combustion engines have already been fitted to small boats, such as yachts and tugs; but this is said to be the first occasion on which internal combustion engines will be fitted to a vessel of such large dimensions.

The engines will be of the Diesel type, and will require but 100 tons of crude petroleum, which can be obtained at a price varying from 34 shillings to 40 shillings per ton, and will do the work of 300 tons of coal. It is further pointed out that only half the usual engine and boiler space, and one fourth of the bunker space will be required, in addition to which it will be possible to dispense with about 70 per cent of the usual number of stokers. Perhaps the most striking feature of all will be the absence of funnels, which will not be necessary owing to the use of coal being dispensed with.

LARGE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS LAND

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—According to the report just issued of alien immigrants coming to England from European and Mediterranean ports, the total number of passengers landed was 476,043, as against 422,448 in the previous year. Of this number 3380 were traveling to destinations outside the United Kingdom, 8446 possessed return tickets to foreign countries, 9343 were seamen and 8061 were residents returning. In the case of 1066 immigrants, leave was refused to land by the immigrant authorities as against 1456 in the previous year. Of the 1066 cases, successful appeals were made by 144, the total number of immigrants to whom permission to land was finally refused being 922. As regards the emigrants, 377,161 alien passengers returned to European and Mediterranean ports, of whom 33,974 carried through tickets from one country outside the United Kingdom to another. Exclusion orders were made against 459 passengers as against 519 in the previous year.

REDUCTION SAVES MONEY FOR PUBLIC

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—A net saving of \$11,000 per month for the purchasing public has been made by a reduction in the price of staple articles at the commissaries here. All tinned milk, of which 420 cases of 48 cans to the case are used each month, has been reduced from 19 to 9 cents a tin; 5-pound bags of sugar, from 22 to 20 cents; American pear and corn, in tins, from 12 to 10 cents; fresh pork from 16 to 14 cents a pound; fresh eggs, from 24 to 22 cents a dozen; working shirts and overalls, of which 12,000 are sold each month, reduced 5 cents a garment; and corresponding reductions have been made in many articles of wearing apparel.

CANADIAN FISHING INDUSTRY GAINS OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

Exceeds Catch of 1909 by Four Million Dollars—Government Gives Subsidy to Aid Shippers Who Succeed in Taking Trade From United States.

(Special to The Monitor.)
OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to recent statements regarding the good effect which reciprocity with the United States would have on the eastern fisheries, the following figures are of interest as indicating the value of Canada's fishing industries. The total catch last year was worth \$20,629,109, exceeding that of the previous year by \$4,000,000. The eastern or Atlantic provinces, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec, supplied more than half of this, their catch being worth \$15,763,420. The Pacific coast fisheries were worth \$10,314,735, which is the biggest figure for any one province—and this British Columbia catch was very largely of salmon—which last year totaled \$8,204,524 in value. This is the most valuable fishing industry in the Dominion—that is, for only one species of fish. Cod stands next in value and is chiefly responsible for Nova Scotia's total of \$8,081,111 of last year's values, placing this province second in the fisheries list after British Columbia.

The fish caught in the inland waters are as yet of small value compared with the salt water catch, and all the fishing districts could produce far more than is now marketed.

This is an industry which the Dominion government has made great efforts to stimulate during the last four years. Owing to the geographical distribution of Canada's large cities it requires refrigerator cars to carry the fish to the large inland cities from the coast. To stimulate the industry the Dominion government recognized that the facilitation of transport and the provision of refrigerator cars were two great necessities, for the inland cities provide a great market. Therefore in 1907 an appropriation of \$25,000 was voted by Parliament for this purpose because in 1906

it was found that the United States fisheries were sending 2,000,000 pounds of fish up to Canada and this state of affairs was entirely unnecessary if proper transportation were provided the home catch. To accomplish this the government guarantees that a refrigerator car attached to the fastest trains coming east with the fish shall be provided for the fishing industries during the months requiring such service and the government pays one third of the regular charges thus giving a rate of \$1 per 100 pounds from Halifax to Montreal and relatively low rates to more western cities.

This has proved effectual in stimulating the interprovincial trade. Imports from the foreign fisheries have dropped to 700,000 pounds as compared with the previous 2,000,000 and the dealers are steadily broadening their markets in the interior so that the government assistance will not be required.

Throughout the history of the Dominion this furtherance of interprovincial trade has been a continuous policy, therefore it does not indicate special favoring of the fishing interests. These interests are so important that some provision for their expansion appears legitimate to the government.

Besides provision to aid transportation, the government also issues a bounty each year. One hundred and sixty thousand dollars is annually distributed among fishermen as bounties. The bounty is paid only for a catch not less than 2500 pounds during one given period and may be claimed only once in one year.

That such methods have proved efficacious is shown by the fact that last year the value of the Canadian catch was \$4,000,000 in excess of that of the previous year. This increase will be considered more noteworthy when it is known that only about 5000 people are engaged in the fisheries, the number of actual fishermen being only about 2000—the other 3000 being engaged indirectly with the work.

CALENDAR REFORM BILL NOW BEING CONSIDERED

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—Robert Pearce has now added a "calendar reform bill" to the daylight saving bill he is endorsing. The object of the "calendar reform bill" is to regularize the quarters of the year, adjust the days of the week and of the month and make Easter day a permanent instead of a movable feast. Thus, the first day of the year will not be a day of the week or month or quarter, it will be "new year's day" and it will be a bank holiday. This leaves 364 days for the rest of the year, which divides it into four equal quarters of 91 days each, and into 52 weeks of seven days each. Each quarter will contain exactly 13 weeks, divided into two months of 30 days each, and one month of 31 days. Easter day and all the dates dependent on it will be fixed so as to fall in every year on the same day of the same month, as well as the same day of the week. April 14 will always

be Easter Sunday and Dec. 25, Christmas day, will always be on a Monday. Each day of the month will always fall on the same day of the week.

Once in four years an extra day, called leap year day, will be inserted between June 31 and July 1. It will not be a day of the week, month or quarter, and it will be a bank holiday.

The object of the daylight saving bill is to provide an extra hour of daylight in the leisure of the evening, by decreeing that from the middle of April until the middle of September the day shall begin an hour earlier than at other parts of the year. This hour is to be taken on a Sunday and paid back on a Sunday, when there is no work to do.

When the Swiss government held their international diplomatic conference with a view to altering clocks and reforming the calendar, Robert Pearce intends to produce his propositions for their consideration.

BRITISH PROFIT FROM EXHIBITS AT BUENOS AIRES

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—J. Akers who was commissioner general for the British section at the Argentine exhibition, expresses his opinion that the total business arising directly out of the exhibition will in all probability amount to about £4,000,000. British exhibitors have gained £100 for every 10 shillings expended on the organization of the British section, the total cost of which was £14,000,000. £2,500,000 worth of orders have already been received by firms who exhibited. In the case of one firm alone orders to £100,000 worth have already been received. The chief business was in machinery and agricultural implements, although orders to the value of £7150 were received in the section of the exhibition illustrating British art. Mr. Akers considers that as a result of the exhibition British commerce will receive a permanent impetus in Argentina.

CHILDREN'S FETE BY KING GEORGE

LONDON—King George will entertain 100,000 children of London, according to announcement, at a coronation fete to be held in Crystal Palace June 30.

POULTRY RAISING ENCOURAGED.

(Special to The Monitor.)
VICTORIA, B. C.—It is announced that the provincial government is considering the establishment of a large poultry-fattening station at some point in the province, when a suitable site is located, for the purpose of encouraging the poultry raising industry.

CULLUM MEDAL PRESENTED.

BERLIN—Ambassador Hill presented on Sunday to Prof. Hermann Wagner of Göttingen University the American Geographical Society's Cullum medal in recognition of his services to geographic science.

NIGERIA IS RULED THROUGH CHIEFS. SAYS GOVERNOR

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—Sir H. Hesketh Bell, the governor of northern Nigeria, has returned to England after an absence of 14 months, which he spent for the most part in traveling about the country to discover the political situation and the various administrative problems in each of the Emirates. During the year, his excellency traversed over 4000 miles, and visited every province save two.

"The country," he says, "is being ruled on the lines of a 'protectorate,' and we govern the natives entirely through their emirs and chiefs. The Moslem population have attained a considerable degree of civilization, and the native administrations are all well organized. During the past year there has been almost complete peace throughout the protectorate, the whole energies of the government being centered on the general improvement of administration and the development of internal communications."

CANADIAN WEST NEEDS LABORERS

WINNIPEG, Man.—Estimates prepared here from information furnished by railway and immigration officials indicate that at least 35,000 laborers will be required in western Canada this year.

Each of the three big railway companies will be looking for about 3000 men and more than 20,000 experienced and inexperienced men will be needed on farms.

Immigration authorities declare that there is little likelihood of obtaining enough laborers, especially on farms. The reason is that so many opportunities for employment are available that applicants do not seek railway positions or places on farms except as a last resort.

DIAMOND POLISHING IS BIG INDUSTRY

Amsterdam Houses Employ About Twenty Thousand Persons—Seventy-Five Factories in This City.

8000 MILLS USED

(Special to The Monitor.)
AMSTERDAM—One of the leading industries of Holland is diamond polishing, which is almost entirely concentrated in Amsterdam, the capital of the country, and the banking center of all the Netherlands and her colonies. The industry was started as early as the sixteenth or seventeenth century, but cannot be said to have been in a particularly flourishing condition until the eighteenth century, owing to the limited supply of the precious stones which were at that time obtained mainly from British India, Sumatra and Borneo. It was the discovery of diamonds in Brazil during the early part of the eighteenth century which brought the Amsterdam diamond polishing to the front, for a supply of rough stones was derived from that source sufficient to develop an important industry.

The industry was originally in the hands of the Gentiles. In 1727, however, about the time of the discovery of the Minas Geraes diamond mines in Brazil, the Portuguese, Polish and German Jews gradually became interested in and eventually monopolized the trade, infusing greater activity into the industry by inventing secret methods of polishing and splitting stones.

From that time until the discovery of the South African diamond mines, the industry passed through varying stages of prosperity and adversity, owing to continental wars, industrial disturbances and the other uncertainties of those unsettled times.

When the vast wealth of the African diamond mines was discovered, in 1870, the local diamond industry really began to thrive, since which time in spite of its ups and downs the business has always assumed large proportions. There



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)
A DIAMOND SPLITTER.
At work in the factories of Amsterdam.

was a very prosperous period from 1870 to 1889, after which the production of the African mines was monopolized by the consolidation of De Beers Diamond Mines, Ltd., by Cecil Rhodes, thus curtailing the supply and dictating prices. It was about that time also that the United States put a somewhat high tariff on polished and cut diamonds, which materially decreased the demand for the Amsterdam product. A little later, however, the American tariff was again reduced and a greater business than ever followed with the United States.

The local industry was again severely affected by the Boer war, and by the financial depression in 1907, and even in 1910 there was a falling off, as compared with 1909, owing to adverse reports in the American markets during the past year. In 1907 the mills were almost at a standstill, but few men investing heavily in diamonds. Those who did made small fortunes, owing to the remarkably quick recovery from the collapse in 1907 in the latter part of 1908 and good prices all through 1909. There is, perhaps, no industry more sensitive to financial changes, or so susceptible to a sudden and marked collapse.

There are about 75 diamond polishing and cutting factories in Amsterdam,

Bulk of Gems Come to United States, Yearly Importations Being Valued at Over Ten Millions.

CLAIMS BEST WORK

where diamond splitting, cleaving and polishing are done, utilizing about 8000 mills. The number of cleavers employed is 1700, polishers 4700, making a total of not less than 6400 skilled workmen employed all the year round. Taking into consideration the office staffs, and others dependent upon the industry for a living, there are from 15,000 to 20,000 persons connected with the Amsterdam factories, not including hands employed in a few factories in the neighboring villages.

The rough diamonds from South Africa used in these mills are generally shipped direct to London, whence they are purchased direct by local factories, or through diamond brokers who bring them over. The Brazilian diamonds are marketed in Paris, but they comprise only a negligible quantity of the world's supply, as the richness of those mines has been greatly exaggerated.

The consumption of diamonds in the Netherlands itself is not extraordinary, owing both to the economical methods of the Dutch people and their aversion to anything showy. The bulk of diamonds exported from Amsterdam go to the United States, the value, in good years, amounting to \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000. An equal quantity are exported from Antwerp; about \$5,000,000 from France, and \$4,000,000 from Great Britain. Many of the stones shipped from the two last named countries, however, are really polished in Amsterdam.

It should not be forgotten that the finest diamonds in the world were polished in Amsterdam, such as the Victoria diamond, the President Reitz diamond and the beautiful Cullinan. The historical diamond Kohinoor, presented to Queen Victoria in 1850, was also polished from its rough form to a brilliant by an Amsterdam workman.

KAISER AS LECTURER PROVES GREAT SUCCESS

(Special to The Monitor.)
BERLIN—The Kaiser was present at the annual meeting of the Agricultural Union held recently in the upper House.

His majesty delivered a lecture lasting nearly an hour, upon a subject very dear to his heart—his success as a gentleman farmer on his Cadinen estate in East Prussia. His majesty was in the best of spirits, and his discourse was full of humor which kept his vast audience in roars of laughter, while the speaker's judicious insight into the value of land and cattle at a remote period had been considered his hours. The lecture was illustrated with excellent limelight views, which pointed the Kaiser's experiences in farming, and nearly all the original photographs were taken by the Kaiser or himself. Cadinen was said his majesty, when it was purchased by him in 1899, a mere swamp, more especially that portion of the estate approaching the coast of the Haff. The land could produce neither cattle nor game. Notwithstanding the scruples of the keeper of the privy purse, said his majesty, the sum he considered necessary was granted, and today Cadinen is a flourishing pastoral estate, succeeding beyond all expectations from a financial point of view. Altogether not quite \$8,000,000 had been spent upon the place; electric motors had pumped off the water and now served to thresh the wheat grown upon the land they had reclaimed. One of the pictures showed splendid specimens of the cattle on the estate and the Cadinen milk has become known in all the surrounding country for its excellence.

On the subject of his flourishing potteries at Cadinen the Kaiser did not speak, but his majesty in his new role of lecturer was altogether a great success. At the conclusion the imperial speaker said he agreed with the statement of

policy recently made by the chancellor that the German meat supply must be made to equal the demand and render foreign supplies unnecessary.

The plans for the new royal opera at Berlin were minutely inspected quite recently by the Kaiser, who motored to the public works office, where the designs were laid out, and remained an hour and a half looking at them. The plans are the work of seven competitors, all architects of the first rank in the profession—Germans by birth. Although his majesty expressed his opinion freely regarding the merits or otherwise of the drawings, he has not yet decided whose work will be accepted, but it is accepted that the result will be made known in a few days. The site, at least, is settled.

The building still known as "Krolls," although it has long been a supplementary opera house for Berlin under royal management, and beautifully situated in the Tiergarten, is to be pulled down to make room for the new house, while additional ground will be purchased for about \$4,000,000. Berlin will at last receive an opera house worthy of the Prussian capital, and a long felt want will be fulfilled. It is already known that the building will seat 2500 persons, exclusive of the state box, which will hold 80 with ease. There will be five tiers, and all the arrangements of the house will be carried out in the most up-to-date method.

That the Kaiser and Kaiserin have accepted King George's invitation to be present at the unveiling of the statue of Queen Victoria has given satisfaction in all quarters. It is stated that the invitation did not come through any official source, but was sent by the King in a private letter couched in affectionate terms.

FRIEND OF INDIA PRESENTED WITH PURSE OF GOLD

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—On the eve of his return to South Africa L. W. Ritch, honorary secretary of the South Africa British India committee, was presented by his friends and collaborators with an address and a purse of gold in recognition of the zeal and energy which for so many years he has displayed in his efforts to secure for the natives of India better treatment in the South African possessions of the British empire. In returning thanks for the presentation Mr. Ritch said that lately he had received assurances from a source which made it difficult for him to regard the information with scepticism, that a bill had been drafted for submission in the South African Parliament which should solve the question satisfactorily. He hoped that definite news on the subject might reach England in the course of the next two or three weeks.

CHINA DESIRES NO TREATY REVISION

LONDON—The Tientsin correspondent of the Times says China has officially notified Russia that she does not desire a revision of the treaty of 1881. Apparently this is because she fears Japan and the other powers, at present without privileges, might seek the occasion of a revision to demand commercial advantages similar to those secured to Russia under the treaty.

PEKING—Reports regarding conditions in China are designed largely, it is said here, to alarm Europe and give Russia an excuse for aggressive action.

Despatches from Harbin say that Russian military circles are advocating occupation. The Vladivostok newspapers print warnings of the danger of a Boer uprising, but the Chinese government emphatically denies the possibility of such a thing, declaring that the entire country is under control.

AMNESTY TO SALVADORIANS.

SAN SALVADOR—Manuel E. Araujo, who was inaugurated President of Salvador on Wednesday, has recommended to Congress the rescinding of the decree proclaiming martial law and the granting of amnesty to all political exiles.

OCEAN RECHARTING NECESSARY BECAUSE OF BIG BATTLESHIPS

LONDON—The great draught of the modern battleship necessitates extensive additions to the naval charts of the world, especially along rocky coasts, and an international conference on the subject may be held.

The British battleship Collingwood, a ship of the dreadnought type of close upon 20,000 tons, ran on a shoal last week in the harbor of Ferrol, Spain, and stripped off 36 feet of her bottom plates. The battleship Agamemnon, of slightly smaller tonnage, also grazed a rock, but without receiving much injury.

An investigation shows that the commanders of the warships were in no way to blame, because the rocks on which the vessels struck are not indicated on existing charts.

They are 30 and 32 feet, respectively, below low water mark. The rocks are to be destroyed with dynamite, but meanwhile naval experts point out that large modern battleships may easily come to grief unless fresh charts are drawn up.

The existing charts were made when any rocks more than 28 feet below low water mark were disregarded. There are many ports in the world with rocks at depths of 30 feet entirely unmarked.

With the constant increase in the draft of modern vessels it is necessary to remedy this state of affairs and one practical proposal is that England should summons an international conference for the purpose of organizing an international service of maritime charts.

The powers possessing ships of abnormal draft, and the United States is among them—are those which are principally interested in this matter.

ENGLISH PASTOR'S FAREWELL.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The Rev. J. M. Jowett, pastor of the Carr's Lane Congregational church, who has accepted a call to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of New York, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday.

KINGSTON NICA WORKS TO MOVE.

KINGSTON, Ont.—The mica works on King street will be removed to Trenton, N. J.

Morris & Butler
57 SUMMIT ST.
Manufacture Mattresses
and Springs
Try them and save the middle-man's profit.

LOOSE LEAF BOOKS
Twelve-cent headquarters.
We also make to order.
51-53 Franklin St.

MAY BUILD RAILWAY FROM WESTERN TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to The Monitor.)
MELBOURNE, Victoria—The various questions in connection with the proposed construction of the trans-Australian railway from Kalgoorlie in Western Australia to Port Augusta in South Australia are receiving the attention of the government officials, who are busily occupied in working out the estimated cost of the undertaking.

A preliminary survey of the route to be followed was made recently, and it is upon the information gained in this manner that the estimates are being based. When the report is complete, it will be presented in the federal Parliament, at the time when the bill for the construction of the line is presented, by the minister of home affairs.

SWAMP LAND IS TO BE RECLAIMED

BALBOA, C. Z.—An extensive piece of reclamation work is to be done by the Central division. The spot to be reclaimed does not lie within the Central division, but it will serve as a place for disposing of the material taken from Culebra Cut. The area to be filled is the swamp lying between Ancon and Sosa Hills, and bounded on the north by the Panama railroad track, and is about 68 acres in extent.

The land will be brought up to the grade of the railroad tracks, which will require an average fill of between five and six feet. It is estimated that about 930,000 cubic yards of material will be required to make the fill. The land thus reclaimed will be valuable in the future for building purposes.

A channel will be dredged through the toes of the old Sosa-Corozal dam into the terminal basin proposed for the Pacific end of the canal, so that the drainage may pass into the basin.

PROTECTORATE IS MAKING GROWTH

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—In his report on the administration of the East Africa Protectorate during the year 1909-10, the governor Sir Percy Girouard, states that there seems to be very little doubt that the colony is about to witness considerable expansion in its European farming population. The progress made in seven years is very striking. There is hardly a farmer unprovided with communication by road, and one settlement only is fifty miles from the railway. It is conclusively proved that the countryside will be agricultural as well as pastoral. The rent charged is from a half-penny per acre to threepence for the best agricultural lands.

NEW DISTRICT TO BE SURVEYED

(Special to The Monitor.)
EDMONTON, Alta.—The first survey in the Peace River district of British Columbia, access to which is had most easily through this province, will be in progress this spring, it is stated. About 3,500,000 acres of fine farming country are to be subdivided for settlement.

The Monitor ON SATURDAY

Is Now Running
Two Pages for
The Boys and Girls
In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees
comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, HYMNALS 25 & 26 Tremont St.

THE HOME FORUM

The Spiritual Nature of Man

TO the disciples of John who came to ask if he were indeed the Christ, Jesus replied that the proof of his mission lay in his healing works. His disciples saw that his power to bless and save pointed to a higher nature than that commonly supposed to be the nature of man, but the significance of this higher order of life they were slow to grasp. Again and again he tried to impress on them that they too shared these higher powers. He called them "brethren," and promised that his followers should in all times do even greater works than his. These same healing works are shown in the Christian Science church today, in accordance with this promise of Jesus. The teaching of Christian Science makes plain what is that higher nature, the spiritual nature of man, of which the power to heal is the natural expression. Jesus, as the perfect exponent of man's real nature, was rightly called the Christ.

The works of Christian Science, like the works of Jesus, are always a revelation of more good to the individual. The Bible says that man was created in the image and likeness of God, and that power belongs unto God. Every Christian Science demonstration makes for a more perfect state of being, bringing out in ever clearer realization that God-likeness with which man was endowed, but from which humanity has seemed to be debased. Every demonstration, being for good only, shows that the power of God is beneficent only, and can be reflected by His image and likeness, man. It furthermore shows that this divine nature is a present possession, hitherto neglected by mankind, and is the unused talent of the parable.

If the student of Christian Science is seeking to apply its teachings to his own needs, his experience of answered prayer points him to the fact that his being is founded on inexhaustible good. If he is seeking to serve another as a practitioner of Christian Science, the discovery that the blessed privilege of healing and saving is indeed his points to qualities inherent in his being that have been long neglected. Mankind has limited itself too much in theory. Ever since Mrs. Eddy restated the truths of man's nature in her book Science and Health, many have dared to throw off the belief in limitation and reach out for divine things. The response in the healing

work accomplished has been so prompt and tremendous as not only to prove the correctness of the teaching, but also to hint at marvelous possibilities ahead when mankind shall learn to lay aside the bonds of this self-imposed limitation. For we are as yet only on the threshold of this new science, the Science of Being.

God, we learn in Christian Science, is the only Life, and God is Mind. This divine Mind, which is altogether good, is the only Principle of existence, and man is the reflection thereof. Since God is good, it is natural that the life of man should express good, wholly. Man's inheritance is a perfect inheritance, since it is the gift of divine Wisdom. If mankind has misjudged this and turned many things awry through false concepts, it does not matter eventually, for the ability to reflect the divine nature is unimpaired, and "now" is the time to begin to set all things right. Man is free-born, and need serve no master but good.

Since God is Mind, the laws of being are found to operate in the mental. Every Christian Science demonstration is achieved through mental work wholly. Man, as the reflection of God possesses that consciousness of good before which the shadow of a false belief cannot stand. This is an inspiring thought, for with it goes the assurance that the true idea is a law of annihilation to evil, or error. Evil, error, cannot fight back, but must be swept away by that higher understanding of God and man's relation to Him that Jesus taught and Christian Science is reiterating.

Man, the reflection of God, is divinely characterized. The beauty of holiness is that higher, Christly nature that Jesus exemplified. The ideal which this realization sets before the individual is the ideal to which Jesus pointed when he said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." A pure state of consciousness is an open channel for good to flow to the individual. Good must be lived in thought before it is made manifest outwardly. Every one is master of his own consciousness, and can dictate what manner of thoughts shall be its inmates, therefore every one is free to claim that spiritual nature which is the reality of man's existence. In the parable of the wedding-feast the invitations included high and low alike. The only thing asked of the guests was that they be willing to come and conform to the rules of the feast. So also in Christian Science, to partake of the blessings of the spiritual nature we must first desire it, and then be willing to accept its demands for purer living. As Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health, page 55, "Whosoever layeth his earthly all on the altar of divine Science, drinketh of Christ's cup now, and is endued with the spirit and power of Christian healing."

It is inspiring to know that one may claim good as one's inheritance, but to learn that one may also be the avenue to bring that good into another's experience is an even greater joy. It makes one's relationship to one's fellows take on a new dignity, for it exalts the brotherhood of man into a spiritual relationship in the sight of God. The consciousness of one's real nature brings with it a desire to share with others the good so freely bestowed by divine Love. This healing work characterized the life of Christ Jesus, and was the natural accompaniment of his teaching. It therefore becomes a natural part of the life of those who believe the Bible teaching that "Now are we the sons of God."

AT TIMBER LINE



(Photo copyright by Willis Linn Jepson.)
PINUS BALFOURIANA, OR FOXTAIL PINE.
From the Silva of California, published by the University of California.

HERE is a typical tree growing at timber line in the Sierra Nevada, California. This scene is in Quins pass in the Sawtooth range and the altitude here is 11,000 feet. This shows the excessively thickened trunk and small crown which windswept trees at this altitude exhibit. This specimen is 55 feet tall.

This is the Foxtail pine, often called the Balfour pine, and is local to California,

growing high on the very granite. The most extensive forest of this pine grows on the Whitney plateau. This species is the only representative of arboreal or even woody growth at a point near the head of Soda canyon en route to this pass. This tree is named for a Professor Balfour of Edinburgh University.

The absence of even grass here is to be noted.

THE WINDMILL
(A picture poem.)

The green corn waving in the dale;
The ripe grass waving on the hill;
I lean across the paddock pale
And gaze upon the giddy mill.

Its hurrying sails a mighty sweep
Cut through the air; with rustling sound
Each strikes in fury down the steep,
Rattles and whirrs in chase around.

Beside his sacks the miller stands
On high within the open door;
A book and pencil in his hands
His grist and mill he reckoneth o'er.

His tireless merry slave, the wind
Is busy with his work today;
From whence soe'er he comes to grind
He has a will and knows a way.

He gives the creaking mill a spin;
The circling millstones faster flee,
The shuddering timbers groan within
And down the shoots the meal runs free.

The miller giveth him no thanks,
And doth not much his work o'erlook;
He stands beside the stacks, and ranks
The figures in his dusty book.

—R. Bridges.

What Russia Is Doing

The municipal council of St. Petersburg has voted an additional credit of \$211,150 for the construction of the Palace bridge.

A project has been presented to the Duma asking for an appropriation for the enlargement of the patent office. According to this project, 3445, 3936 and 4194 applications for patents were presented at that office in 1907, 1908 and 1909 respectively.

It will be gratifying to American interests to learn of a significant improvement in business relations with Russia, and that indications point to still closer industrial and commercial relations in the near future. There is no doubt that the Russian government desires to encourage American capital and enterprise to seek investment and employment in the empire.—Consular Trade Reports.

Children need love and sympathy as much as flowers need air and sunshine.—Daytonite.

Happiness, at least, is not solitary: it joys to communicate; it loves others—the very name and appearance of a happy man breath of good nature and help the rest of us to live.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

If you do not wish for His kingdom, don't pray for it; but if you do, you must do more than pray for it; you must work for it.—Ruskin.

For Piano Keys

Ivory for piano keys was formerly so greatly in demand that it was feared the supply would be insufficient. Now celluloid has almost superseded ivory for this purpose. The latest development is the material called bakelite, which can be used as celluloid, but is more durable and possesses the advantage of being non-inflammable. The iron and steel used in piano construction must be of the highest quality, as must also the wires used for the strings. These last, ranging from the copper wire-wrapped bass strings four feet long to the slender two-inch strand for the upper treble, require absolute perfection in tempering, since they are the tone producers.—San Diego Union.

Children's Department

Dolls

The doll has been used in the symbolic and ceremonial rites of all nations. In certain countries the transition from the symbol to the child's toy was direct, as in the case of the dolls of the Moqui Indians. These, after playing their part in the religious ceremonies, were given to the children.

From remote times dolls have been in evidence as symbols, the earliest illustration of real religious symbolism being found in ancient Egypt some 2000 years before Christ.

Dolls are perfect reproductions in miniature of the people who make them, not only in type of face, but also as regards costume.

The materials employed in the manufacture of dolls vary to a remarkable extent, those from the Arctic circle being made of walrus ivory or driftwood, those from the Congo of iron, while others from Central and South Africa are made of gourds. Indian and Burmese dolls are usually of the rag type gaudily dressed, and some from Mexico are of burnt clay. Special interest attaches to the dolls of European countries, as in many instances they illustrate unique and picturesque national costumes too often, unfortunately, going out of fashion.—Harpers Weekly.

A Swimming-Hole Defined

Mrs. Suburb—What is a swimming hole?
Mr. Suburb—A body of water entirely surrounded by boys.—Suburban Life.

The Early Bird Catches a Ride

A farmer had a long walk to take one morning and rose two hours earlier than usual in order to reach his destination on time. But a man driving along the road in an automobile overtook him and carried him into the town in 20 minutes. As he was set down on the sidewalk he remarked to his good samaritan, "If I had known you were comin' along to give me this lift I wouldn't have got up so early."

PICTURE PUZZLE



What United States city?
ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.
Thrush.

FAMOUS CHATEAU OF CHAMBORD

AN interesting account is published in the Journal des Debats, Paris, on the question as to who was really the architect of the chateau of Chambord, and in fact to whose genius is due all those wonderful monuments of architecture found on the banks of the Loire. It would appear probable in spite of much difference of opinion that the greater part of Chambord owes its existence directly or indirectly to the influence of one Dominique de Cortone, known as the "Bodador," who it seems was a pupil of the celebrated Italian architect San Giuliano.

It is recorded that Dominique purchased a house at Blois in the year 1513, where he lived for 18 years; also that he was employed as architect by Charles VIII. as far back as the year 1497, residing altogether 33 years on the banks of the Loire. The consensus of opinion is that he was the originator of the plans of this marvel of architecture, although some claim that he merely carried out the ideas of other artists; the fact, however, remains on record that in 1514 he received the official title of master of the King's masons.

Much public interest is being taken in the present restoration of Chambord and quite recently the Prince Sixte de

Bourbon, the youngest son of the Duc de Parme, and nephew of the Comte de Chambord, has written in the Correspondant about this magnificent property of which he is part owner. He recalls the fact that the chateau after having served as the residence of Stanislas of Poland and Maurice of Saxony remained unused until the day when Napoleon I. made a present of this property to Marshal Berthier, on condition that he put it into a proper state of repair. Berthier accepted the gift, visited the estate on hunting expeditions, but took no steps whatever towards repairing the property, and in the year 1820, his widow requested the necessary authority to sell the estate. It was open to the government to refuse the request and even to insist that the conditions attached to the original gift to her husband be carried out. They, however, did not want to go this length and thus in their very acquiescence to the widow's request they tacitly recognized the fact that Chambord had become a private estate.

The property was subsequently purchased by national subscription and presented to the youngest son of the Duchesse de Berri, who, recognizing that this

gift imposed on her son special obligations, decided that the income arising from the estate should be exclusively devoted to the restoration of the Chambord property. She commenced by rebuilding the houses and the village church, by reorganizing the administration of the forests, and even began to get out plans for the restoration of the chateau. The revolution of 1830, however, put a stop to this work which was not inopportune as it would appear from the designs that grave mistakes of style were about to have been committed.

It is well known that the Comte de Chambord, the Duc de Parme and his sons have remained faithful to the ideas of their ancestors. They have always desired and still desire that the whole revenue from the estate shall be devoted to the restoration. None of the family have ever actually lived at Chambord itself and even on the occasion of the visit of the Duc de Parme he occupied a room in the governor's lodge; his sons follow his example and are all much more anxious that the former glory and splendor of the chateau shall be restored than that it shall be made into a residence suitable for themselves.

It is with this object in view that the architect, M. Desbois, has been for many years occupied in this work. He commenced by restoring the roofs and chimneys and the great lantern tower which were threatened with ruin and needed immediate attention. Inside the chateau the decorations of the Louis XIV. and XV. periods have been retained whenever the style was pure and artistic. The servants' offices and other outbuildings have been retained, even against the advice of M. de Caumont, but they are going to suppress the garrets which partially hide the beauty of the facades and to reestablish the terraces with their stone balustrades which are such an important feature in the famous prints of Du Cerceau. Later a new system of heating will be introduced which will allow the removal of the present ugly chimneys which entirely spoil and break the lines of the terraces.

The Prince Sixte de Bourbon states that Chambord has never found itself in more sure hands, or been the subject of greater veneration. The sons of the last Duc de Parme have not forgotten in their exile the qualities or the sentiments which belong to princes of French blood.

A CITY OF VILLAGES

ONE is reminded of the fate of the builders of Babel on reading some comment on the present dilemma of the pastor of a prominent church in New York city. He finds that Central park makes a kind of moral barrier in the city. To build east or west of it is to make of the church a neighborhood institution with limits and bounds as narrow and parochial in their way as those of any village pastorate. He says:

"On the other hand, if we were to build below Fifty-ninth street, where we could be both metropolitan and cosmopolitan, where people from all over the world could reach us, we should be submerged by business. The encroachment of business upon Fifth avenue and neighborhood during the last two years have been wonderful."

Babel could only climb about so high toward the heavens. So the crowding of folk into large communities can only do about so much for them in the way of living in a crowd. There are natural limits to any one's capacity to take in all of any community of size and institutions of every sort have to be proportionately limited, just as individuals are. Friends may live for years in the same city and meet not so often as they would.

Lawyers as Dramatists

How comes it there are practically no lawyer-dramatists in New York, or in America, for that matter? Have the literary and dramatic instincts got submerged in the rush for lucre? Abroad it is different. Anthony Hope, Sir William Gilbert and Sydney Grundy are barristers. Thomas Terrell and John Strachan are King's counsel. Lord Campbell was dramatic critic of the London Chronicle. Judge Parry of the London county court bench has had his plays produced. Fielding was a dramatist. Montagu Williams was a successful farce writer before he achieved his fame on the police court bench and at the bar. And there was Lord Justice Talbot of the high court of justice, one of whose tragedies was played by Macready.—New York Press.

A Queensland Squatter's Herds

E. Jowett, one of Queensland's best known squatters, has about 10 sheep stations in Queensland and shears over 1,000,000 sheep. On one of the stations, Kyuna, he shears 200,000, and he has just bought two other sheep stations.—London Standard.

VANITY AND THE VOTE

OUT of Chicago unafraid comes the admission that men are just as vain as women, even about their clothes. Truly this is an age of revolution. That one of the brotherhood should so concede a weapon to the hands of femininity at just this juncture shows how every instrument is bent by the influences of the hour to help establish woman as a fully credited member of the human race. Hitherto woman has been a kind of sport or by-product. Now it is being granted that she is man, is the race, quite as much as the masculine specimen.

A writer in the Inter Ocean finds that men are vain, and that woman really has always known this, since it is by the avenue of his vanity that she influences him—for his good, be it remarked. She persuades him that he is splendid and noble and great and then she gets her way.

But about the clothes woman has hardly dared affirm equality with men, since this is the one peculiar weakness which her critics have held against her quite unanimously. She is unworthy of the

vote because she cares whether her hat is trimmed on the right side or on the left. But when it is revealed that man would stay indoors all day sooner than wear the fold in his hat band on the wrong side or than have his coat button up oppositely on the left, one sees that vanity and the vote are not incompatible holdings.

Some one has asked why men's coats always button on the right and women's on the left. Doubtless man's coat buttons on that side because it is more convenient, as nearer the right hand. Woman's buttons on the other side because she will carry things—fido or her parasol—on the right arm and this might obscure the glory of her ornamental buttons. But to assume such an historical evolution of this little distinction in dress perhaps concedes too much to superior masculine common sense in dress. So no doubt there is some good washbuckling reason why the masculine coat is fastened as it is—perhaps that his ornamental buttons might be out of the way of his sword hilt, dangling at his left side.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 6, 1911.

New Russian Opportunities

WHEN Nicholas II. brought the nations together for the first Hague conference the Czar of Russia unquestionably convinced the world of his earnestness. There is little doubt that it was the reading of Jean de Bloch's "Future of War" which inspired the Russian monarch to strive for international arbitration; and while there have been occurrences within the empire, and without, which have pointed in directions not always the most pacific, the Czar of all the Russias has given evidence that he is an ardent supporter of peace advocates and peace literature, and that he hopes to make war less and less of an attraction to the nations. Prof. W. I. Hull's work, "The Two Hague Conferences," shows that the last meeting was a decided advance on the preceding one. If the third Hague conference brings still further results, the nations are bound to remember that Emperor Nicholas initiated the movement.

Without minimizing the importance of friendly relations between the powers, the imperial Russian rescript, just made public, should mean to Russia as much, if not more, than international amenities. Emperor Nicholas desires to complete the work of his grandfather for the emancipation of the serfs. To make the peasants land owners on a larger scale than at present, is the brief word from St. Petersburg. Here is an opportunity which may prove epochal to the vast empire. Establishing peace at home, making real farmers of millions who heretofore have not had the chance, lifting one of the heaviest real burdens from the shoulders of the government is now, apparently, the wish of the Emperor, who must have followed the land question in other countries and who wants to profit by the dearly bought experiences of others.

Except for certain conditions based, perhaps, on national characteristics, the land problem of Russia is the land problem elsewhere. Unreasonable landlordism has been the depressing experience of Germany, Great Britain, Scandinavia, the United States, in fact. Other nations may have made greater progress in the matter of subdividing landed properties. But it should be remembered that as early as the time of Alexander I. the abolition of serfdom was begun. Beginning with 1858, Alexander II. freed the serfs on the imperial estate.

The reign of Alexander III., one of the most disturbing periods in modern Russian history, did not benefit the peasants because internal conditions prevented carrying onward the plans of the former Czar. But when Nicholas came to the throne he took up the work where his grandfather had left it. Criticism may be justified in pointing out defects in the rule of the present Emperor, but it would seem as if he did much in 1907 by transferring 4,500,000 acres of crown lands to the Peasants Bank, to be sold on easy terms.

The fact that the peasants are now at liberty to leave their communes and are to have the benefit of agricultural instruction must be considered as of the highest educational importance to Russia. It is only necessary to follow the proceedings in the Duma to become convinced that for the first time in Russian history the government and the peasants are getting close to each other. There is hardly another great country which is not better equipped than Russia from the agricultural standpoint, and this in spite of the fact that the soil of European Russia is equal to the best. Scientific farming and the land divided into small holdings will spur on the people as never before. Other nations will also reap some benefit from the agricultural education now in prospect. The international question may be a vital one to the empire, but the Czar has shown good judgment in bringing forward his peasant plan at a time when it may well be said that economic charity begins at home. In the proportion that education is diffused among the masses wars must cease and peace prevail.

THE transition seems so easy that maybe some will not notice particularly the difference between a party without a President and a President without a party.

THERE is some internationalism in the fact that the American minister to Denmark returns to the United States on a steamer bearing the name of a Swedish monarch.

Compensation for School Trustees

BELIEF that the public has a better right than a private individual, firm or corporation, to expect something for nothing, or to expect that as good service shall be rendered it without as with compensation, is rapidly changing. Even the British Parliament, which has clung to the no-compensation idea tenaciously up to this time, is contemplating the enactment at an early day of a law that will enable its members to draw salaries. Many cities during recent years have placed the names of their aldermen on the payrolls. Some cities have deemed it wise to increase the salary of their mayors. A good price for efficient service is felt generally among thinking people to be the best means of obtaining good government. Very often priceless service is given gratuitously. Very often the efficiency of an unpaid municipal officer or an unpaid municipal body could not be increased by a money compensation. But, as a rule, the well-paid public servant gives the greater satisfaction. For one thing, he is enabled to bestow more of his thought and time upon the duties of his position or office, and, for another thing, more is expected of him, and rightfully.

The public schools of the larger American cities absorb a very large portion of their revenues. There is no more important department in any American city than that of education. Take New York city. The teaching and supervising force of the schools which provide for the training of 700,000 children there numbers 17,000 persons, and the cost of operating the educational machinery annually is \$36,000,000. Yet the members of the New York board of education, like the members of similar boards in all the great cities of the country, are unpaid.

Replying to a letter of resignation from James Creelman of the board of education, Mayor Gaynor declares that the manage-

ment of the schools should be invested in a city department, responsible to the mayor, like the other departments, and that it should have at its head a board, of which the members should have an adequate salary. Other great cities of the country have public school responsibilities and expenditures proportionate with those of New York, and all are relatively as deeply interested in efficient and economical school management. It may not be that many would care to go as far as Mayor Gaynor seems to recommend in the matter of incorporating the school management with the general municipal departments, but several of them are dissatisfied with the unpaid school trustee system, and would doubtless be glad if New York or some other city should succeed in solving the problem of school management along improved lines.

OF COURSE it pays to go to college. Owen Davis, Harvard, '93, has 150 plays to his credit in eighteen years.

ACTIVE opposition to the movement in favor of having an advisory metropolitan council for Greater Boston is being isolated gradually so that lines of division are drawn more clearly between towns favoring a "real Boston" and those which are somewhat unfavorable to the plan. Certain influential people in practically every city and town think that an advisory council would prove an entering wedge for annexation to municipal Boston, while others in the same places are convinced that the best interests of the forty-odd communities in Greater Boston demand that some body be established to promote the welfare of all the municipalities concerned. It is from Newton and Brookline, more than anywhere else, that seemingly inflexible antagonism to the plan has come, while passive opposition has been noted in Hingham, Milton, Hull and Winchester. But underneath these surface indications, even in Newton and Brookline, there are noticeable other signs, outcroppings in numerous quarters of sentiment that is hardly reconcilable with the quoted expressions of certain high civic authorities in these places.

Gradual definition of the situation tends to overcome much of the confusion hitherto surrounding thoughts of a homogeneous Greater Boston. Where the plan is well understood there appears to be deep-rooted approval of the advisory council project. A leading argument used by men who spoke against the idea has been the claim that twenty-eight of the places represented in the council would have the controlling voice in that body. Yet metropolitan affairs are now managed by men three fifths of whom have no connection with the metropolitan district. And, so far as can be determined, nothing but their own consent ever would deprive the affected municipalities of autonomy. This apprehension as to annexation is disappearing rapidly, we are informed, but advocates of the council plan doubtless would find it worth while to reassure every one that the making of a "real Boston" does not mean loss of self-government.

The chief difficulty thus far encountered by the Chamber of Commerce in its campaign for an advisory council has been general apathy. Members of the chamber explain this situation on the ground that there is no moral issue involved, and active enthusiasm is lacking because people fail to take sides strongly in the matter. Still, if a direct vote were taken in all of the different communities tomorrow, it is not improbable that the rank and file of the citizens would go on record in favor of the "real Boston" plan. The Chamber of Commerce's bill providing for an advisory council of municipal chief executives in the cities and towns, without annexation to Boston, means a population of 1,423,400. It will be introduced soon as a substitute for the Bennett measure, and no unreasonable feeling should prevent the proposed act from receiving the thorough hearing that it seemingly deserves. Greater Boston as a whole cannot afford, it would seem, to ignore its own convictions in this matter while waiting upon a few communities which do not see the advantages of district unity. Cooperation among five sixths of the municipalities affected ought to help the minority to determine whether floating with the tide in this instance would not benefit the entire metropolitan social and business structure.

National Orange Show

WITH the first national orange show ever held in the United States, the Californians will endeavor this week to convince the world that in their golden climes the citrus crop flourishes to best advantage. All California will be interested in the exhibits at San Bernardino, and orange dealers all the way from Fresno to Los Angeles will flock into the little hill town down toward the Mexican border line to teach or to learn something about the globe fruit which in late years has become so prominent as an article of food or refreshment. There has been a noticeable increase in California's orange crop, and Florida no longer can plume herself on the strength of first honors, to which the Golden State is building up a very fair claim. Meanwhile, Arizona, although handicapped by a later start, is striving with might and main to catch her neighbor to the west in the race for orange-growing supremacy.

Little do easterners ordinarily care whether oranges are of the common variety, the bitter or Seville or the Bergamot, so long as the fruit is plump, reddish yellow, sweet and juicy. Even the expert growers of the gulf states and the West seldom attempt to trace citrus genealogy back to the China species or the bigarade. It is not regarded as highly important that Risso and Poiteau described some eighty varieties of orange chiefly differing in shape, size and flavor. An American eats his oranges with just as much gusto if he does not inquire into their antecedents. But even the orange consumer would enjoy rhapsodizing over aromatic displays, tastefully arranged on a large scale; he might learn something from observing the exhibits representing industries akin to orange-growing, like boxmaking, packing, cooling, refrigerating and preparing for transportation. All these things doubtless will be seen at San Bernardino.

If America and Europe are not convinced by next week that the Golden State raises better oranges than ever came out of China, Japan, India or the Mediterranean countries, it probably will not be the fault of the Californians. Besides encouraging the orange-growing industry of the Southwest, the San Bernardino show may have a tendency to stir interest enough among planters in the gulf states to make them promote a similar exhibition.

Advisory Council for Greater Boston

JUST how many thousands of dollars were lost by popular lecturers who are representatives and senators in Congress by reason of President Taft's call two years ago for an extra session to revise the tariff will probably never be known, for neither the eloquent and interesting gentlemen who were compelled to absent themselves from the Chautauqua platforms through the early weeks of summer, nor the Chautauqua managers who were compelled to disappoint their audiences, are willing even now to talk about the matter save in a rather distant and non-committal way.

Nevertheless, it is widely understood that among the greatest losers at that time was the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon. The patrons of Chautauqua gatherings were particularly desirous of seeing and hearing the noted speaker, but the duties of his exacting office literally tied him to his chair, and every day the House remained in session after the Chautauqua throngs began to gather meant a loss of two or three hundred dollars to him. He was not alone, however; the leading standpatters and insurgents in both houses were nearly all under contract to address the summer gatherings; and in a majority of cases these contracts had to be canceled owing to the difficulty experienced by the statesmen in agreeing upon schedule K or some other point involved in downward or upward revision.

The Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri was responsible for a great deal of this delay, personally and as the minority leader in the House. The demand for him was not nearly so great in Chautauqua circles in 1909 as it became in 1910, and not comparable at all with what it is now. He did not, therefore, feel the call of the uplift, so to speak, as keenly as did the man whom he was even then hoping to supersede. He could smile at Speaker Cannon when the latter urged haste, and, knowing the situation, it is said that he actually did smile at Mr. Cannon frequently in those trying days.

It has often been said that, in politics, if you only have the patience to wait long enough everything comes around. In the extra session called by President Taft to act on the reciprocity agreement the Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri will be tied down in the speaker's chair as was Mr. Cannon two years ago, while the latter will be a free lance on the floor. It has already leaked out that Mr. Clark is under contract to deliver, next summer, a series of Chautauqua lectures which, if carried out, would net him \$9000. Other leading Democrats and many insurgents are also under contract. Whether Mr. Cannon and his standpatter friends have been much sought after by the Chautauqua managers this year is not known, but their fees would be lower as a consequence of the results of the election of last November, and they will have less to lose by a long extra session. It is now Mr. Cannon's turn to smile from the floor at Mr. Clark in the chair, especially when the latter is using his gavel vigorously and urging the House to expedite business.

THOSE who have attempted to count the stars should not lose courage because complete success has not yet crowned their efforts. Astronomers have figured that there are 24,000,000, more or less, of the bright sky ornaments.

THE whole tone of an interview granted by a popular author recently to a representative of a New York newspaper is calculated to impress the non-literary person with the fact that when one who is born to the craft gets well into the harness as a writer it is no trouble at all to throw off five or ten or twenty or fifty or eighty thousand words on order or speculation. The author in question tells of not only writing hundreds but thousands of short stories. In addition to considerable production in this line, and regardless of the fact that he gives six months of every year to travel, he has been averaging one complete volume a year for the past decade. This is not extraordinary.

His novels sell well, among the best in fact. They are fair average novels of the period. Those who like them, like them. Those who like something better have, perhaps, never heard of them. As much might be said with regard to the present-day output of fiction in general. It is not work that lingers, like Scott's or Hugo's or Thackeray's or Dickens' or Hawthorne's or J. Fenimore Cooper's or Charles Reade's or Wilkie Collins'. It is not fiction that invites a second reading. It creates no long-remembered characters, no long-remembered situations. It is not quoted. First-edition collectors do not crave it. Most of it is doomed to disappear from the catalogues of the public and private circulating libraries before this country has passed the first blush of its youth.

Yet rapid writing is not responsible for this. The majority of good writers are quick thinkers, and their pens or their typewriters keep pace with their thoughts. Scott used to produce manuscript at a marvelous rate. One of his biographers tells how he snatched a sheet that he had finished with his left hand, cast it from him, and was at work upon the next sheet before the first had touched the floor. Dickens handled two novels, wrote short sketches, edited a weekly and acted as stage manager for private theatricals, all at the same time. A novel a year is not an overfast gait. Some excellent novels have been written in three months. It is not the rapidity of production that is altogether accountable for the prevailing mediocrity in fiction. Some lay it to one supposed cause, some to another. Most of the critics blame the writers. The fact is, it is the readers who are responsible. They are too easily pleased. There would be an immediate and noticeable improvement in fiction if only first-class work found ready sale.

There is no lack of capable writers. There is no lack of good material. Given a good writer and good material, a good novel can be turned out easily in a year, providing the novelist works to the end of being included in the list of best writers of his period rather than in the list of best sellers.

JAMAICA is taking time by the forelock in asking for better steamship service with the country which may enter into a reciprocity arrangement with the United States. The West Indian island depends on the United States for the greater part of its business.

WE WANT not only longer but livelier sessions of Congress if the business of the nation is to be transacted without extras.

Extra Sessions and the Lecturers

A Novel a Year